



Colorado Department
of Public Health
and Environment

OPERATING PERMIT

Buckley Air Force Base

First Issued: August 28, 1997
Renewed: November 1, 2009

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DIVISION

COLORADO OPERATING PERMIT

FACILITY NAME:	Buckley Air Force Base	OPERATING PERMIT NUMBER
FACILITY ID:	0050028	95OPAR118
RENEWED:	November 1, 2009	
EXPIRATION DATE:	November 1, 2014	
MODIFICATIONS:	See Appendix F of Permit	

Issued in accordance with the provisions of Colorado Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act, 25-7-101 et seq. and applicable rules and regulations.

ISSUED TO:

Buckley Air Force Base
460 CES/CEV
660 South Aspen Street, Stop 86
Bldg. 1005, Rm 178
Buckley AFB, CO 80011-9564

PLANT SITE LOCATION:

Buckley AFB
Arapahoe County, Colorado 80011-9572

INFORMATION RELIED UPON

Operating Permit Renewal Application Received:	June 23, 2006
And Additional Information Received:	December 15, 2008

Nature of Business:	National Security
Primary SIC:	9711

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL

Name:	Installation Commander
Title:	USAF Commander (460 SW/CC)
Phone:	720-847-4601
Alternate:	Installation Vice Commander

FACILITY CONTACT PERSON

Name:	Ms. Elise Sherva
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SUBMITTAL DEADLINES -

Semi-Annual Monitoring Period:	October 1 - March 31; April 1 - September 30
Semi-Annual Monitoring Report:	May 1, 2009 and November 1, 2009 and subsequent years
Annual Compliance Period:	April 1 - March 31
Annual Compliance Certification:	May 1, 2009 and subsequent years

Note that the Semi-Annual Monitoring Reports and Annual Compliance Certifications must be received at the Division office by 5:00 p.m. on the due date. Postmarked dates will not be accepted for the purposes of determining the timely receipt of those reports/certifications.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

SECTION I - General Activities and Summary.....	1
1. Permitted Activities	1
2. Alternative Operating Scenarios	2
3. Non-Attainment New Source Review (NANSR) and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	2
4. Accidental Release Prevention Program (112(r))	2
5. Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)	3
6. Summary of Emission Units	3
SECTION II - Specific Permit Terms	5
1. Bldg. 416 – One Detroit Diesel Standby Generator, 825 kW (AIRS# 102).	5
Bldg. 1201 – Three Caterpillar D399 Standby Generators, 750 KW each (AIRS# 105).	5
Bldg. 465 – Ten Caterpillar 3612 Standby Generators, 2500 kW each (AIRS# 104).	5
Bldg. 433 – Four Mirreles Blackstone Standby Generators, 1106 kW each (AIRS# 103).	5
2. Bldg. 730 – One Cummins Model DFEH Generator, 755 hp (nameplate), model year 2007 (AIRS# 120).	8
3. Bldg. 1301 – One Cummins Model DQCA Emergency Generator, 1200 hp (nameplate rating), model year 2006 (AIRS# 118).	14
4. Bldg. 1510 – One Kohler Model TAD1641GE Emergency Generator, 757 hp (nameplate rating), model year 2006 (AIRS# 119).	20
5. AAFES Service Station Bldg 4 - Three 12,000 Gallon Underground Storage Tanks equipped with Stage I & Stage II controls (AIRS ID #113)	26
6. Bldg. 341 – One 6,000 gallon & one 4,000 gallon MOGAS aboveground storage tanks (AIRS# 110)	30
7. Various Fuel Storage Tanks (AIRS# N/A)	33
8. Jet Engine Test Cell (AIRS# 101).	36
9. Cold Cleaners (AIRS# N/A)	38
SECTION III - Permit Shield	40
1. Specific Non-Applicable Requirements	40
2. General Conditions	40
3. Stream-lined Conditions	40
SECTION IV - General Permit Conditions.....	42
1. Administrative Changes	42
2. Certification Requirements	42
3. Common Provisions	42
4. Compliance Requirements	46
5. Emergency Provisions	47
6. Emission Standards for Asbestos	47
7. Emissions Trading, Marketable Permits, Economic Incentives	47
8. Fee Payment	47
9. Fugitive Particulate Emissions	48
10. Inspection and Entry	48
11. Minor Permit Modifications	48
12. New Source Review	48
13. No Property Rights Conveyed	48
14. Odor	48

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

15.	Off-Permit Changes to the Source.....	48
16.	Opacity	49
17.	Open Burning	49
18.	Ozone Depleting Compounds	49
19.	Permit Expiration and Renewal.....	49
20.	Portable Sources	49
21.	Prompt Deviation Reporting	49
22.	Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements	50
23.	Reopenings for Cause.....	51
24.	Section 502(b)(10) Changes	51
25.	Severability Clause.....	51
26.	Significant Permit Modifications	52
27.	Special Provisions Concerning the Acid Rain Program.....	52
28.	Transfer or Assignment of Ownership	52
29.	Volatile Organic Compounds.....	52
30.	Wood Stoves and Wood burning Appliances.....	53
APPENDIX A		1
	Inspection Information.....	1
Appendix B		1
	Reporting Requirements and Definitions.....	1
APPENDIX C		1
	Required Format for Annual Compliance Certification Reports	1
APPENDIX D		1
	Notification Addresses.....	1
APPENDIX E		1
	Permit Acronyms	1
APPENDIX F		1
	Permit Modifications	1

SECTION I - General Activities and Summary

1. Permitted Activities

- 1.1 This facility consists of an Air Force Base on approximately 3,282 acres of land. The 460th Space Wing is the host organization for Buckley AFB. The transfer of ownership from the Colorado Air National Guard (COANG) to Buckley AFB took place on October 1, 2000. There are approximately 197 buildings on the Base with community and housing facilities being expanded. Approximately 12,844 active duty, civilian, guard/reserve, and contractors work and/or live at Buckley AFB. A number of other military organizations are tenants on the installation (Air National Guard, Army National Guard, US Army, US Navy, Department of Defense). The approximately 71-acre privatized military family housing unit located adjacent to Buckley AFB is not considered part of the Title V permitted facility.

Sources of emissions on the Base considered for this operating permit include: Standby generators, fuel storage tanks, jet engine test cell, and solvent cold cleaners. Other emission sources on the Base include: generators, natural gas and fuel oil fired boilers, ground equipment, fuel storage and transfer, aircraft deicing, chemical use, fuel cell maintenance, small arms firing, explosive ordnance, and construction projects.

The Base is located near Aurora, Arapahoe County, Colorado. The Base is approximately 12 miles east of downtown Denver. The area in which the Base operates is classified as non-attainment for ozone.

There are no affected states within 50 miles of the Base. Eagles Nest Wilderness Area and Rocky Mountain National Park are Federal Class I designated areas within 100 kilometers of the Base. Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument is a Federal land area within 100 kilometers of the Base. Florissant Fossil Beds has been designated by the State to have the same sulfur dioxide increment as a Federal Class I area.

- 1.2 Until such time as this permit expires or is modified or revoked, the permittee is allowed to discharge air pollutants from this facility in accordance with the requirements, limitations, and conditions of this permit.
- 1.3 The Operating Permit incorporates the applicable requirements contained in the underlying construction permits, and does not affect those applicable requirements, except as modified during review of the application or as modified subsequent to permit issuance using the modification procedures found in Regulation No. 3, Part C. These Part C procedures meet all applicable substantive New Source Review requirements of Part B. Any revisions made using the provisions of Regulation No. 3, Part C shall become new applicable requirements for purposes of this Operating Permit and shall survive reissuance. This permit incorporates the applicable requirements (except as noted in Section II) from the following construction permits:

90AR147	01AR0868S		
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- 1.4 All conditions in this permit are enforceable by US Environmental Protection Agency, Colorado Air Pollution Control Division (hereinafter Division) and its agents, and citizens unless otherwise specified. **State-only enforceable conditions are:** Permit Condition Number(s): Section IV - Conditions 3.d & 3.g (last paragraph), 14 & 18 (as noted).
- 1.5 All information gathered pursuant to the requirements of this permit is subject to the Recordkeeping and Reporting requirements listed under Condition 22 of the General Conditions in Section IV of this permit. Either electronic or hard copy records are acceptable.

2. Alternative Operating Scenarios

- 2.1 The permittee shall be allowed to make the following changes to its method of operation without applying for a revision of this permit.
- 2.2 No separate operating scenarios have been specified.

3. Non-Attainment New Source Review (NANSR) and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)

- 3.1 This facility is located in the Denver Metro Area. The Denver Metro Area is classified as attainment/maintenance for particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀) and carbon monoxide (CO). Under that classification, all SIP-approved requirements for PM₁₀ and CO will continue to apply in order to prevent backsliding under the provisions of Section 110(l) of the Federal Clean Air Act. The Denver Metro Area is classified as non-attainment for ozone and is part of the 8-hr Ozone Control Area as defined in Regulation No. 7, Section II.A.1.

This facility is categorized as a NANSR major stationary source (Potential to Emit NO_x \geq 100 Tons/Year). Future modifications at this facility resulting in a significant net emissions increase (see Reg 3, Part D, Sections II.A.26 and 42) for VOC or NO_x or a modification which is major by itself (i.e. a Potential to Emit of \geq 100 TPY of either VOC or NO_x) may result in the application of the NANSR review requirements.

This facility is categorized as a PSD major stationary source (Potential to Emit \geq 250 Tons/Year for NO_x). Future modifications at this facility resulting in a significant net emissions increase (see Reg 3, Part D, Sections II.A.26 and 42) or a modification which is major by itself (Potential to Emit of \geq 250 TPY) for any pollutant listed in Regulation No. 3, Part D, Section II.A.42 for which the area is in attainment or attainment/maintenance may result in the application of the PSD review requirements.

- 3.2 There are no other Operating Permits associated with this Base for the purposes of determining the applicability of the PSD regulations.

4. Accidental Release Prevention Program (112(r))

- 4.1 Based upon the information provided by the applicant, this facility is not subject to the provisions of the Accidental Release Prevention Program (Section 112(r) of the Federal Clean Air Act).

5. Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM)

- 5.1 The following emission points at this facility use a control device to achieve compliance with an emission limitation or standard to which they are subject and have pre-control emissions that exceed or are equivalent to the major source threshold. They are therefore subject to the provisions of the CAM program as set forth in 40 CFR Part 64, as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part C, Section XIV:

None

6. Summary of Emission Units

- 6.1 The emissions units regulated by this permit are the following:

AIRS Point Number	Bldg.	Organization	Description	Size	Construction Permit
Standby Electric Generators					
102	416	460SW	Detroit Diesel generator 16V-149T/9163, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: 116E0008266	825 kW, 1106 hp	90AR147
103	433		Mirrlees Blackstone generator ESL8MK2, diesel fueled, s/n: 89KESL8MK214455	1106 kW, 1341 hp	
			Mirrlees Blackstone generator ESL8MK2, diesel fueled, s/n: 89KESL8MK214456		
			Mirrlees Blackstone generator ESL8MK2, diesel fueled, s/n: 89KESL8MK214454		
			Mirrlees Blackstone generator ESL8MK2, diesel fueled, s/n: 89KESL8MK214453		
104	465	ADF	Caterpillar 3612 generator, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: 9RC00019	2500 kW, 3353 hp	
			Caterpillar 3612 generator, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: 9RC00020		
			Caterpillar 3612 generator, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: 9RC00021		
			Caterpillar 3612 generator, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: 9RC00022		
			Caterpillar 3612 generator, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: 9RC00083		
			Caterpillar 3612 generator, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: 9RC00082		
			Caterpillar 3612 generator, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: 9RC00160		

AIRS Point Number	Bldg.	Organization	Description	Size	Construction Permit
			Caterpillar 3612 generator, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: 9RC00159		
			Caterpillar 3612 generator, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: 9RC00165		
			Caterpillar 3612 generator, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: 9RC00164		
105	1201	ADF	Caterpillar D399 generator, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: 36Z01809	750 kW, 1006 hp	
			Caterpillar D399 generator, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: 36Z01247		
			Caterpillar D399 generator, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: 35B4628		
120	730	460 SW	Cummins DFEH emergency generator, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: J070116946	755 hp nameplate 591 hp site-rated	N/A
118	1301	Navy	Cummins DQCA emergency generator, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: 0218544/004	1200 hp nameplate 905 hp site-rated	N/A
119	1510	ArNG	Kohler 500REOZVB emergency generator, diesel or biodiesel fueled, s/n: 2016004163	757 hp nameplate 748 hp site-rated	N/A
Fuel Storage					
110	341	460 SW	Two gasoline (MOGAS) aboveground storage tanks (manifolded together and essentially operate as "one" tank).	6,000 gallon & 4,000 gallon	90AR147
113	4	AAFES	Three gasoline underground storage tanks equipped with Stage I & Stage II controls.	12,000 gallons each	01AR0868S
N/A	Various	Various	Other APEN Exempt fuel storage: Two – 210,000 gallon JP-8 AST One – 500 gallon gasoline AST One – 6,000 gallon diesel AST One – 4,000 gallon diesel AST Two – 12,000 gallon diesel AST Twelve – 16,800 gallon diesel AST Two – 42,000 gallon diesel AST	N/A	N/A
Other Equipment & Activities					
101	1001	ANG	Jet Engine Test Cell (Hush House)	N/A	90AR147
111	Various	Various	APEN Exempt Solvent cold cleaners	N/A	N/A

SECTION II - Specific Permit Terms

1. Bldg. 416 – One Detroit Diesel Standby Generator, 825 kW (AIRS# 102).

Bldg. 1201 – Three Caterpillar D399 Standby Generators, 750 KW each (AIRS# 105).

Bldg. 465 – Ten Caterpillar 3612 Standby Generators, 2500 kW each (AIRS# 104).

Bldg. 433 – Four Mirrlees Blackstone Standby Generators, 1106 kW each (AIRS# 103).

[Total Limits for all generators]

Parameter	Permit Condition Number	Limitations		Compliance Emission Factor	Monitoring	
		Short Term	Long Term		Method	Interval
TSP	1.1		5.1 tons/yr	0.38 g/kw-hr	Record keeping and calculation	Monthly
PM ₁₀			4.0 tons/yr	0.30 g/kw-hr		
SO _x			34.7 tons/yr	4.92*S g/kw-hr		
NO _x			198.6 tons/yr	14.92 g/kw-hr		
CO			44.5 tons/yr	3.34 g/kw-hr		
VOC			29.5 tons/yr	2.22 g/kw-hr		
Power Production	1.2		12,072,750 kW-hours/yr		Record keeping and calculation	Monthly
Hours of Operation	1.3				Record keeping and calculation	Monthly
Opacity – Applies to each unit	1.4	Not to Exceed 20%			See Condition 1.4	
	1.5	For certain operational activities – Not to Exceed 30%			See Condition 1.5	
Sulfur Dioxide	1.6	0.8 pounds of SO ₂ per million BTU of oil heat input			Fuel restriction	

1.1 Total Suspended Particulate Matter (TSP), PM₁₀, Sulfur Dioxide (SO_x), Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x), Carbon Monoxide (CO), and Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions from the generators shall not exceed the limitations stated in Summary Table 1 above (as provided for under the provisions of Section I, Condition 1.3 and Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.36.h, and Part C, Section III.B.7 based on the maximum power production of 12,072,750 kW-hours/yr

identified in the APENs filed by the source dated June 08, 2006). The emission factors listed above (from AP-42 and Manufacturer's data) have been approved by the Division and shall be used to calculate emissions from the generator, as follows:

Monthly emissions of each pollutant shall be calculated by the end of the subsequent month using the above emission factors and the monthly power production (monitored or calculated maximum) in the equations below (emission factors based upon use of diesel or biodiesel fuel):

$$\text{ton/mo} = \text{CEF (g/kW-hr)} \times \text{hours of operation (hr/mo)} \times \text{maximum rated power (kW)} / 453.59 \text{ (g/lb)} / 2000 \text{ lb/ton.}$$

OR

$$\text{ton/mo} = \text{CEF (g/kW-hr)} \times \text{power generated (kW-hr/mo)} / 453.59 \text{ (g/lb)} / 2000 \text{ lb/ton.}$$

A twelve-month rolling total of emissions will be maintained in order to monitor compliance with the annual emission limitation. By the end of each month, a new twelve-month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months' data.

- 1.2 Total power produced shall not exceed 12,072,750 kW-hours per year (as provided for under the provisions of Section I, Condition 1.3 and Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.36.h, and Part C, Section III.B.7 based on the maximum power production of 12,072,750 kW-hours/yr identified in the APENs filed by the source dated June 08, 2006). Total power produced with the generators shall be recorded on a monthly basis. Total power produced shall be directly measured, or calculated based on the following equation:

$$\text{kW-hr} = \text{hours of operation (hr/mo)} \times \text{rated power (kW)}$$

A twelve-month rolling total of power produced will be maintained in order to monitor compliance with the annual emission limitation. By the end of each month, a new twelve-month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months' data.

- 1.3 Total operating hours for each generator shall recorded on a monthly basis.
- 1.4 Except as provided in Condition 1.5 below, no owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause the emission into the atmosphere of any air pollutant which is in excess of 20% opacity. (Colorado Regulation No. 1, II.A.1).
- 1.4.1 When burning No. 2 fuel oil, JP-8, biodiesel, and other distillate fuels, compliance with this standard shall be monitored by conducting emission observations in accordance with EPA Method 9. One Method 9 reading shall be conducted on a calendar year basis on each generator. A second Method 9 reading shall be conducted on any generator if the generator is operated more than 250 hours in any calendar year period. If two opacity readings are required, they must be conducted at least thirty days apart or the generator must operate at least 250 hours between the readings, unless approved in advance by the Division. Results of Method 9 readings

and a copy of the certified Method 9 reader's certification shall be made available to the Division upon request.

If any of the opacity observations exceed the applicable standard, additional observations must be performed. Subject to the provisions of §25-7-123.1, C.R.S., and in the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, exceedance of the limit shall be considered to exist from the time a Method 9 reading is taken that shows an exceedance of the opacity limit until a Method 9 reading is taken that shows the opacity is less than the opacity limit.

Visible emissions observations are not required for any calendar year period where no No. 2 fuel oil, JP-8, biodiesel, and other distillate fuels have been burned.

- 1.5 No owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere any air pollutant resulting from the building of a new fire, cleaning of fire boxes, soot blowing, start-up, any process modification, or adjustment or occasional cleaning of control equipment, which is in excess of 30% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than six (6) minutes in any sixty (60) consecutive minutes (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section II.A.4).
 - 1.5.1 When burning No. 2 fuel oil, JP-8, biodiesel, and other distillate fuels, compliance with this standard shall be monitored by conducting emission observations in accordance with EPA Method 9. One Method 9 reading shall be conducted on a calendar year basis and shall be taken within one hour of the commencement of one of the above specified activities. Results of Method 9 readings and a copy of the certified Method 9 reader's certification shall be made available to the Division upon request.
 - 1.5.2 Visible emissions observations are not required for any calendar year period where no No. 2 fuel oil, JP-8, biodiesel, and other distillate fuels have been burned, or if no specific activities identified in Condition 1.4 have occurred.
- 1.6 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) emissions from the generators shall not exceed 0.8 pounds of SO₂ per million BTU of oil heat input (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section VI.B.4.b(i)). In the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, compliance with this SO₂ emission limitation is presumed while No. 2 diesel fuel or biodiesel is used to fuel the generators.

2. Bldg. 730 – One Cummins Model DFEH Generator, 755 hp (nameplate), model year 2007 (AIRS# 120).

Parameter	Permit Condition Number	Limitations		Compliance Emission Factor	Monitoring	
		Short Term	Long Term		Method	Interval
NO _x	2.1		1.56 ton/yr	4.8 g/hp-hr (0.01058 lb/hp-hr)	Record keeping and calculation	Monthly
CO			0.85 ton/yr	2.6 g/hp-hr (0.0057 lb/hp-hr)		
Operating Hours	2.2		500 hours/yr		Record keeping	Monthly
Opacity	2.3	Not to Exceed 20%			See Condition 2.3	
	2.4	For certain operational activities – Not to Exceed 30%			See Condition 2.4	
Sulfur Dioxide	2.5	0.8 pounds of SO ₂ per million BTU of oil heat input			Fuel restriction	
NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ	2.6	Comply with NSPS Subpart IIII				
NSPS Subpart IIII	2.7	NO _x + NMHC – 4.77 g/hp-hr CO – 2.61 g/hp-hr PM – 0.15g/hp-hr Smoke Emission Standards (Condition 2.7.1) Fuel Requirements (Conditions 2.7.3 & 2.7.4)			See Condition 2.7	

2.1 Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x) and Carbon Monoxide (CO) emissions from the generator shall not exceed the limitations stated in Summary Table 2 above (as provided for under the provisions of Section I, Condition 1.3 and Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.36.h, and Part C, Section III.B.7 based on maximum hours of operation of 500 hours/yr identified in an APEN filed by the source dated December 5, 2008). The emission factors listed above (from Manufacturer's data) have been approved by the Division and shall be used to calculate emissions from the generator, as follows:

Monthly emissions of each pollutant shall be calculated by the end of the subsequent month using the above emission factors, the monthly hours of operation, and the site-rated hp in the equation below (emission factors based upon use of diesel or biodiesel fuel):

$$\text{ton/mo} = \text{CEF (lb/hp-hr)} \times \text{hours of operation (hr/mo)} \times 591 \text{ hp/ 2000 (lb/ton)}$$

A twelve-month rolling total of emissions will be maintained in order to monitor compliance with the annual emission limitation. By the end of each month, a new twelve-month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months' data.

- 2.2 Total operating hours for the generator shall not exceed 500 hours per year (as provided for under the provisions of Section I, Condition 1.3 and Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.36.h, and Part C, Section III.B.7 based on maximum hours of operation of 500 hr/yr identified in an APEN filed by the source dated December 5, 2008). Total operating hours for the generator shall be recorded on a monthly basis. A twelve-month rolling total shall be maintained. By the end of each month a new twelve-month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months' data.
- 2.3 Except as provided in Condition 2.4 below, no owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause the emission into the atmosphere of any air pollutant which is in excess of 20% opacity. (Colorado Regulation No. 1, II.A.1).

- 2.3.1 When burning No. 2 fuel oil, JP-8, biodiesel, and other distillate fuels, compliance with this standard shall be monitored by conducting emission observations in accordance with EPA Method 9. One Method 9 reading shall be conducted on a calendar year basis. A second Method 9 reading shall be conducted if the generator is operated more than 250 hours in any calendar year period. If two opacity readings are required, they must be conducted at least thirty days apart, or the generator must operate at least 250 hours between readings, unless approved in advance by the Division. Results of Method 9 readings and a copy of the certified Method 9 reader's certification shall be made available to the Division upon request.

If any of the opacity observations exceed the applicable standard, additional observations must be performed. Subject to the provisions of §25-7-123.1, C.R.S., and in the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, exceedance of the limit shall be considered to exist from the time a Method 9 reading is taken that shows an exceedance of the opacity limit until a Method 9 reading is taken that shows the opacity is less than the opacity limit.

Visible emissions observations are not required for any calendar year period where no No. 2 fuel oil, JP-8, biodiesel, and other distillate fuels have been burned.

- 2.4 No owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere any air pollutant resulting from the building of a new fire, cleaning of fire boxes, soot blowing, start-up, any process modification, or adjustment or occasional cleaning of control equipment, which is in excess of 30% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than six (6) minutes in any sixty (60) consecutive minutes (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section II.A.4).
- 2.4.1 When burning No. 2 fuel oil, JP-8, biodiesel, and other distillate fuels, compliance with this standard shall be monitored by conducting emission observations in accordance with EPA Method 9. One Method 9 reading shall be conducted on a calendar year basis and shall be taken within one hour of the commencement of one

of the above specified activities. Results of Method 9 readings and a copy of the certified Method 9 reader's certification shall be made available to the Division upon request.

- 2.4.2 Visible emissions observations are not required for any calendar year period where no No. 2 fuel oil, JP-8, biodiesel, and other distillate fuels have been burned, or if no specific activities identified in Condition 2.4 have occurred.
- 2.5 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) emissions from the generator shall not exceed 0.8 pounds of SO₂ per million BTU of oil heat input (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section VI.B.4.b(i)). In the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, compliance with the SO₂ emission limitation shall be presumed since only diesel fuel or biodiesel meeting the requirements in Conditions 2.7.3 and 2.7.4 is permitted to be used as fuel in this engine.
- 2.6 This source is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, including, but not limited to, the following: **[Federal Only]**
- 2.6.1 An affected source that is a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part (40 CFR Part 63, §63.6590(c)).
- 2.7 This engine is subject to the requirements in 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII, "Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines", as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 6, Part A, including but not limited to the following requirements:

What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4204)

- 2.7.1 Owners and operators of 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards for new CI engines in §60.4201 for their 2007 model year and later stationary CI ICE, as applicable. (§ 60.4204(b))

Stationary CI internal combustion engine manufacturers must certify their 2007 model year and later non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a maximum engine power less than or equal to 2,237 kW (3,000 HP) and a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder to the certification emission standards for new nonroad CI engines in 40 CFR 89.112, 40 CFR 89.113, 40 CFR 1039.101, 40 CFR 1039.102, 40 CFR 1039.104, 40 CFR 1039.105, 40 CFR 1039.107, and 40 CFR 1039.115, as applicable, for all pollutants, for the same model year and maximum engine power. (§ 60.4201(a))

The specific emission limitations in 40 CFR 89.112 that apply to this unit are as follows:

Tier 2 requirements for Model Engines 560 < kW					
Emission Standards (g/kW-hr)			Emission Standards (g/hp-hr)		
NMHC + NOX	CO	PM	NMHC + NOX	CO	PM
6.4	3.5	0.20	4.77	2.61	0.15

The applicable smoke emission standards in 40 CFR 89.113 that apply to this unit are as follows:

Smoke Emission Standard	Operating Mode
20 % opacity	Acceleration Mode
15% opacity	Lugging Mode
50 % opacity	Peaks in Either the Acceleration or Lugging Modes

How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4206)

- 2.7.2 Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4204 and 60.4205 according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine

What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart? (§ 60.4207)

- 2.7.3 Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a). (§ 60.4207(a))

The fuel limitations in 80.510(a) are: sulfur content of 500 parts per million (ppm), maximum and a minimum cetane index of 40 or a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

- 2.7.4 Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel. ((§ 60.4207(a))

The fuel limitations in 80.510(b) are: sulfur content of 15 ppm maximum for NR diesel fuel and a minimum cetane index of 40 or a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

Compliance with the fuel limitations shall be monitored by sampling and analyzing each shipment of diesel fuel to determine the sulfur and cetane and/or aromatic content using appropriate ASTM methods, or equivalent if approved in advance by the Division. In lieu of sampling, vendor data may be used to determine the sulfur and cetane and/or aromatic content, provided that the sampling and analysis was performed using the appropriate ASTM methods.

What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4209)

If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in §60.4211.

2.7.5 If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine. (§ 60.4209(a))

What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4211)

2.7.6 If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, owners and operators may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. You must also meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you. (§ 60.4211(a))

2.7.7 If you are an owner or operator of a 2007 model year and later stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4204(b) or §60.4205(b), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured during or after the model year that applies to your fire pump engine power rating in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must comply by purchasing an engine certified to the emission standards in §60.4204(b), or §60.4205(b) or (c), as applicable, for the same model year and maximum (or in the case of fire pumps, NFPA nameplate) engine power. The engine must be installed and configured according to the manufacturer's specifications. (§ 60.4211(c))

2.7.8 Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State, or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. Anyone may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a

petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. For owners and operators of emergency engines meeting standards under §60.4205 but not §60.4204, any operation other than emergency operation, and maintenance and testing as permitted in this section, is prohibited. (§ 60.4211(e))

What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4214)

2.7.9 If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. (§ 60.4214(b))

What parts of the general provisions apply to me? (§ 60.4218)

2.7.10 Table 8 of this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§ 60.1 through 60.19 apply to you. (§ 60.4218)

2.8 In addition, the following requirements of Regulation No. 6, Part A, Subpart A, General Provisions, apply.

No article, machine, equipment or process shall be used to conceal an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere. (§ 60.12)

3. Bldg. 1301 – One Cummins Model DQCA Emergency Generator, 1200 hp (nameplate rating), model year 2006 (AIRS# 118).

Parameter	Permit Condition Number	Limitations		Compliance Emission Factor	Monitoring	
		Short Term	Long Term		Method	Interval
NO _x	3.1		3.44 ton/yr	6.9 g/hp-hr (0.0152 lb/hp-hr)	Record keeping and calculation	Monthly
CO			4.24 ton/yr	8.5 g/hp-hr (0.0187 lb/hp-hr)		
Operating Hours	3.2		500 hours/yr		Record keeping	Monthly
Opacity	3.3	Not to Exceed 20%			See Condition 3.3	
	3.4	For certain operational activities – Not to Exceed 30%			See Condition 3.4	
Sulfur Dioxide	3.5	0.8 pounds of SO ₂ per million BTU of oil heat input			Fuel restriction	
NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ	3.6	Comply with NSPS Subpart IIII				
NSPS Subpart IIII	3.7	HC – 1.0 g/hp-hr NO _x – 6.9 g/hp-hr CO – 8.5 g/hp-hr PM – 0.40 g/hp-hr Fuel Requirements (Conditions 3.7.3 & 3.7.4)			See Condition 3.7	

3.1 Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x) and Carbon Monoxide (CO) emissions from the generator shall not exceed the limitations stated in Summary Table 3 above (as provided for under the provisions of Section I, Condition 1.3 and Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.36.h, and Part C, Section III.B.7 based on maximum hours of operation of 500 hours/yr identified in an APEN filed by the source dated December 5, 2008). The emission factors listed above (from Manufacturer's data) have been approved by the Division and shall be used to calculate emissions from the generator, as follows:

Monthly emissions of each pollutant shall be calculated by the end of the subsequent month using the above emission factors, the monthly hours of operation, and the site-rated hp in the equation below (emission factors based upon use of diesel or biodiesel fuel):

$$\text{ton/mo} = \text{CEF (lb/hp-hr)} \times \text{hours of operation (hr/mo)} \times 905 \text{ hp} / 2000 \text{ (lb/ton)}$$

A twelve-month rolling total of emissions will be maintained in order to monitor compliance with the annual emission limitation. By the end of each month, a new twelve-month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months' data.

- 3.2 Total operating hours for the generator shall not exceed 500 hours per year (as provided for under the provisions of Section I, Condition 1.3 and Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.36.h, and Part C, Section III.B.7 based on maximum hours of operation of 500 hr/yr identified in an APEN filed by the source dated December 5, 2008). Total operating hours for the generator shall be recorded on a monthly basis. A twelve-month rolling total shall be maintained. By the end of each month a new twelve-month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months' data.
- 3.3 Except as provided in Condition 3.4 below, no owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause the emission into the atmosphere of any air pollutant which is in excess of 20% opacity. (Colorado Regulation No. 1, II.A.1).

- 3.3.1 When burning No. 2 fuel oil, JP-8, biodiesel, and other distillate fuels, compliance with this standard shall be monitored by conducting emission observations in accordance with EPA Method 9. One Method 9 reading shall be conducted on a calendar year basis. A second Method 9 reading shall be conducted if the generator is operated more than 250 hours in any calendar year period. If two opacity readings are required, they must be conducted at least thirty days apart, or the generator must operate at least 250 hours between readings, unless approved in advance by the Division. Results of Method 9 readings and a copy of the certified Method 9 reader's certification shall be made available to the Division upon request.

If any of the opacity observations exceed the applicable standard, additional observations must be performed. Subject to the provisions of §25-7-123.1, C.R.S., and in the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, exceedance of the limit shall be considered to exist from the time a Method 9 reading is taken that shows an exceedance of the opacity limit until a Method 9 reading is taken that shows the opacity is less than the opacity limit.

Visible emissions observations are not required for any calendar year period where no No. 2 fuel oil, JP-8, biodiesel, and other distillate fuels have been burned.

- 3.4 No owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere any air pollutant resulting from the building of a new fire, cleaning of fire boxes, soot blowing, start-up, any process modification, or adjustment or occasional cleaning of control equipment, which is in excess of 30% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than six (6) minutes in any sixty (60) consecutive minutes (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section II.A.4).

- 3.4.1 When burning No. 2 fuel oil, JP-8, biodiesel, and other distillate fuels, compliance with this standard shall be monitored by conducting emission observations in accordance with EPA Method 9. One Method 9 reading shall be conducted on a calendar year basis and shall be taken within one hour of the commencement of one of the above specified activities. Results of Method 9 readings and a copy of the certified Method 9 reader's certification shall be made available to the Division upon request.

- 3.4.2 Visible emissions observations are not required for any calendar year period where no No. 2 fuel oil, JP-8, biodiesel, and other distillate fuels have been burned, or if no specific activities identified in Condition 3.4 have occurred.
- 3.5 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) emissions from the generator shall not exceed 0.8 pounds of SO₂ per million BTU of oil heat input (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section VI.B.4.b(i)). In the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, compliance with the SO₂ emission limitation shall be presumed since only diesel fuel or biodiesel meeting the requirements in Conditions 3.7.3 and 3.7.4 is permitted to be used as fuel in this engine.
- 3.6 This source is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, including, but not limited to, the following: **[Federal Only]**
- 3.6.1 An affected source that is a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part (40 CFR Part 63, §63.6590(c)).
- 3.7 This engine is subject to the requirements in 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII, "Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines", as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 6, Part A, including but not limited to the following requirements:

What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4204)

- 3.7.1 Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart. (§60.4204(a))

The specific emission limitations in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, Table 1 that apply to this unit are as follows:

Requirements for engines with maximum engine power > 560 kW (750 hp)							
Emission Standards (g/kW-hr)				Emission Standards (g/hp-hr)			
HC	NOX	CO	PM	HC	NOX	CO	PM
1.3	9.2	11.4	0.54	1.0	6.9	8.5	0.40

How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4206)

- 3.7.2 Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4205 according to the

manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine

What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart? (§ 60.4207)

- 3.7.3 Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a). (§ 60.4207(a))

The fuel limitations in 80.510(a) are: sulfur content of 500 parts per million (ppm), maximum and a minimum cetane index of 40 or a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

- 3.7.4 Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel. ((§ 60.4207(a))

The fuel limitations in 80.510(b) are: sulfur content of 15 ppm maximum for NR diesel fuel and a minimum cetane index of 40 or a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

Compliance with the fuel limitations shall be monitored by sampling and analyzing each shipment of diesel fuel to determine the sulfur and cetane and/or aromatic content using appropriate ASTM methods, or equivalent if approved in advance by the Division. In lieu of sampling, vendor data may be used to determine the sulfur and cetane and/or aromatic content, provided that the sampling and analysis was performed using the appropriate ASTM methods.

What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4209)

If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in §60.4211.

- 3.7.5 If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine. (§ 60.4209(a))

What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4211)

- 3.7.6 If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's written

instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, owners and operators may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. You must also meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you. (§ 60.4211(a))

- 3.7.7 If you are an owner or operator of a pre-2007 model year stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §§60.4204(a) or 60.4205(a), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured prior to the model years in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section (§60.4211(b)).
- 3.7.8 Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State, or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. Anyone may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. For owners and operators of emergency engines meeting standards under §60.4205 but not §60.4204, any operation other than emergency operation, and maintenance and testing as permitted in this section, is prohibited. (§ 60.4211(e))

What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4214)

- 3.7.9 Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are pre-2007 model year engines that are greater than 130 KW (175 HP) and not certified, must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section (§60.4214(a)).
- 3.7.9.1 Submit an initial notification as required in §60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (v) of this section (§60.4214(a)(1)).
- 3.7.9.2 Keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section (§60.4214(a)(2)).
- 3.7.10 If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the

non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. (§ 60.4214(b))

What parts of the general provisions apply to me? (§ 60.4218)

3.7.11 Table 8 of this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§ 60.1 through 60.19 apply to you. (§ 60.4218)

3.8 In addition, the following requirements of Regulation No. 6, Part A, Subpart A, General Provisions, apply.

No article, machine, equipment or process shall be used to conceal an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere. (§ 60.12)

4. Bldg. 1510 – One Kohler Model TAD1641GE Emergency Generator, 757 hp (nameplate rating), model year 2006 (AIRS# 119).

Parameter	Permit Condition Number	Limitations		Compliance Emission Factor	Monitoring	
		Short Term	Long Term		Method	Interval
NO _x	4.1		2.84 ton/yr	6.9 g/hp-hr (0.0152 lb/hp-hr)	Record keeping and calculation	Monthly
CO			3.50 ton/yr	8.5 g/hp-hr (0.0187 lb/hp-hr)		
Operating Hours	4.2		500 hours/yr		Record keeping	Monthly
Opacity	4.3	Not to Exceed 20%			See Condition 4.3	
	4.4	For certain operational activities – Not to Exceed 30%			See Condition 4.4	
Sulfur Dioxide	4.5	0.8 pounds of SO ₂ per million BTU of oil heat input			Fuel restriction	
NESHAP Subpart ZZZZ	4.6	Comply with NSPS Subpart IIII				
NSPS Subpart IIII	4.7	HC – 1.0 g/hp-hr NO _x – 6.9 g/hp-hr CO – 8.5 g/hp-hr PM – 0.40 g/hp-hr Fuel Requirements (Conditions 4.7.3 & 4.7.4)			See Condition 4.7	

4.1 Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x) and Carbon Monoxide (CO) emissions from the generator shall not exceed the limitations stated in Summary Table 4 above (as provided for under the provisions of Section I, Condition 1.3 and Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.36.h, and Part C, Section III.B.7 based on maximum hours of operation of 500 hours/yr identified in an APEN filed by the source dated December 5, 2008). The emission factors listed above (from Manufacturer's data) have been approved by the Division and shall be used to calculate emissions from the generator, as follows:

Monthly emissions of each pollutant shall be calculated by the end of the subsequent month using the above emission factors, the monthly hours of operation, and the site-rated hp in the equation below (emission factors based upon use of diesel or biodiesel fuel):

$$\text{ton/mo} = \text{CEF (lb/hp-hr)} \times \text{hours of operation (hr/mo)} \times 748 \text{ hp} / 2000 \text{ (lb/ton)}$$

A twelve-month rolling total of emissions will be maintained in order to monitor compliance with the annual emission limitation. By the end of each month, a new twelve-month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months' data.

- 4.2 Total operating hours for the generator shall not exceed 500 hours per year (as provided for under the provisions of Section I, Condition 1.3 and Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.36.h, and Part C, Section III.B.7 based on maximum hours of operation of 500 hr/yr identified in an APEN filed by the source dated December 5, 2008). Total operating hours for the generator shall be recorded on a monthly basis. A twelve-month rolling total shall be maintained. By the end of each month a new twelve-month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months' data.
- 4.3 Except as provided in Condition 4.4 below, no owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause the emission into the atmosphere of any air pollutant which is in excess of 20% opacity. (Colorado Regulation No. 1, II.A.1).

- 4.3.1 When burning No. 2 fuel oil, JP-8, biodiesel, and other distillate fuels, compliance with this standard shall be monitored by conducting emission observations in accordance with EPA Method 9. One Method 9 reading shall be conducted on a calendar year basis. A second Method 9 reading shall be conducted if the generator is operated more than 250 hours in any calendar year period. If two opacity readings are required, they must be conducted at least thirty days apart, or the generator must operate at least 250 hours between readings, unless approved in advance by the Division. Results of Method 9 readings and a copy of the certified Method 9 reader's certification shall be made available to the Division upon request.

If any of the opacity observations exceed the applicable standard, additional observations must be performed. Subject to the provisions of §25-7-123.1, C.R.S., and in the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, exceedance of the limit shall be considered to exist from the time a Method 9 reading is taken that shows an exceedance of the opacity limit until a Method 9 reading is taken that shows the opacity is less than the opacity limit.

Visible emissions observations are not required for any calendar year period where no No. 2 fuel oil, JP-8, biodiesel, and other distillate fuels have been burned.

- 4.4 No owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause to be emitted into the atmosphere any air pollutant resulting from the building of a new fire, cleaning of fire boxes, soot blowing, start-up, any process modification, or adjustment or occasional cleaning of control equipment, which is in excess of 30% opacity for a period or periods aggregating more than six (6) minutes in any sixty (60) consecutive minutes (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section II.A.4).

- 4.4.1 When burning No. 2 fuel oil, JP-8, biodiesel, and other distillate fuels, compliance with this standard shall be monitored by conducting emission observations in accordance with EPA Method 9. One Method 9 reading shall be conducted on a calendar year basis and shall be taken within one hour of the commencement of one of the above specific activities. Results of Method 9 readings and a copy of the certified Method 9 reader's certification shall be made available to the Division upon request.

- 4.4.2 Visible emissions observations are not required for any calendar year period where no No. 2 fuel oil, JP-8, biodiesel, and other distillate fuels have been burned, or if no specific activities identified in Condition 7.4 have occurred.
- 4.5 Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) emissions from the generator shall not exceed 0.8 pounds of SO₂ per million BTU of oil heat input (Colorado Regulation No. 1, Section VI.B.4.b(i)). In the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, compliance with the SO₂ emission limitation shall be presumed since only diesel fuel meeting the requirements in Conditions 4.7.3 and 4.7.4 is permitted to be used as fuel in this engine.
- 4.6 This source is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, including, but not limited to, the following: **[Federal Only]**
- 4.6.1 An affected source that is a new or reconstructed stationary RICE located at an area source must meet the requirements of this part by meeting the requirements of 40 CFR part 60 subpart IIII, for compression ignition engines or 40 CFR part 60 subpart JJJJ, for spark ignition engines. No further requirements apply for such engines under this part (40 CFR Part 63, §63.6590(c)).
- 4.7 This engine is subject to the requirements in 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII, "Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines", as adopted by reference in Colorado Regulation No. 6, Part A, including but not limited to the following requirements:

What emission standards must I meet for non-emergency engines if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4204)

- 4.7.1 Owners and operators of pre-2007 model year non-emergency stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 10 liters per cylinder must comply with the emission standards in table 1 to this subpart. (§60.4204(a))

The specific emission limitations in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, Table 1 that apply to this unit are as follows:

Requirements for engines with maximum engine power > 560 kW (750 hp)							
Emission Standards (g/kW-hr)				Emission Standards (g/hp-hr)			
HC	NOX	CO	PM	HC	NOX	CO	PM
1.3	9.2	11.4	0.54	1.0	6.9	8.5	0.40

How long must I meet the emission standards if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4206)

- 4.7.2 Owners and operators of stationary CI ICE must operate and maintain stationary CI ICE that achieve the emission standards as required in §§60.4205 according to the

manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer, over the entire life of the engine

What fuel requirements must I meet if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine subject to this subpart? (§ 60.4207)

- 4.7.3 Beginning October 1, 2007, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(a). (§ 60.4207(a))

The fuel limitations in 80.510(a) are: sulfur content of 500 parts per million (ppm), maximum and a minimum cetane index of 40 or a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

- 4.7.4 Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE subject to this subpart with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel. ((§ 60.4207(a))

The fuel limitations in 80.510(b) are: sulfur content of 15 ppm maximum for NR diesel fuel and a minimum cetane index of 40 or a maximum aromatic content of 35 volume percent.

Compliance with the fuel limitations shall be monitored by sampling and analyzing each shipment of diesel fuel to determine the sulfur and cetane and/or aromatic content using appropriate ASTM methods, or equivalent if approved in advance by the Division. In lieu of sampling, vendor data may be used to determine the sulfur and cetane and/or aromatic content, provided that the sampling and analysis was performed using the appropriate ASTM methods.

What are the monitoring requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4209)

If you are an owner or operator, you must meet the monitoring requirements of this section. In addition, you must also meet the monitoring requirements specified in §60.4211.

- 4.7.5 If you are an owner or operator of an emergency stationary CI internal combustion engine, you must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine. (§ 60.4209(a))

What are my compliance requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4211)

- 4.7.6 If you are an owner or operator and must comply with the emission standards specified in this subpart, you must operate and maintain the stationary CI internal combustion engine and control device according to the manufacturer's written

instructions or procedures developed by the owner or operator that are approved by the engine manufacturer. In addition, owners and operators may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. You must also meet the requirements of 40 CFR parts 89, 94 and/or 1068, as they apply to you. (§ 60.4211(a))

- 4.7.7 If you are an owner or operator of a pre-2007 model year stationary CI internal combustion engine and must comply with the emission standards specified in §§60.4204(a) or 60.4205(a), or if you are an owner or operator of a CI fire pump engine that is manufactured prior to the model years in table 3 to this subpart and must comply with the emission standards specified in §60.4205(c), you must demonstrate compliance according to one of the methods specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (5) of this section (§60.4211(b)).
- 4.7.8 Emergency stationary ICE may be operated for the purpose of maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by Federal, State, or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, or the insurance company associated with the engine. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of such units is limited to 100 hours per year. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations. Anyone may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that Federal, State, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per year. For owners and operators of emergency engines meeting standards under §60.4205 but not §60.4204, any operation other than emergency operation, and maintenance and testing as permitted in this section, is prohibited. (§ 60.4211(e))

What are my notification, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements if I am an owner or operator of a stationary CI internal combustion engine? (§ 60.4214)

- 4.7.9 Owners and operators of non-emergency stationary CI ICE that are pre-2007 model year engines that are greater than 130 KW (175 HP) and not certified, must meet the requirements of paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section (§60.4214(a)).
- 4.7.9.1 Submit an initial notification as required in §60.7(a)(1). The notification must include the information in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (v) of this section (§60.4214(a)(1)).
- 4.7.9.2 Keep records of the information in paragraphs (a)(2)(i) through (iv) of this section (§60.4214(a)(2)).
- 4.7.10 If the stationary CI internal combustion engine is an emergency stationary internal combustion engine, the owner or operator is not required to submit an initial notification. Starting with the model years in table 5 to this subpart, if the emergency engine does not meet the standards applicable to non-emergency engines in the applicable model year, the owner or operator must keep records of the operation of the engine in emergency and non-emergency service that are recorded through the

non-resettable hour meter. The owner must record the time of operation of the engine and the reason the engine was in operation during that time. (§ 60.4214(b))

What parts of the general provisions apply to me? (§ 60.4218)

4.7.11 Table 8 of this subpart shows which parts of the General Provisions in §§ 60.1 through 60.19 apply to you. (§ 60.4218)

4.8 In addition, the following requirements of Regulation No. 6, Part A, Subpart A, General Provisions, apply.

No article, machine, equipment or process shall be used to conceal an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of a pollutant in the gases discharged to the atmosphere. (§ 60.12)

5. AAFES Service Station Bldg 4 - Three 12,000 Gallon Underground Storage Tanks equipped with Stage I & Stage II controls (AIRS ID #113)

[The following terms and conditions apply to the combined operation of the three storage tanks]

Parameter	Permit Condition Number	Limitations		Compliance Emission Factor	Monitoring	
		Short Term	Long Term		Method	Interval
VOC	5.1		9.3 tons/yr	3.1 pounds per thousand gallons of throughput	Record keeping and calculation	Monthly
Fuel Throughput	5.2		6.0 million gallons gasoline per year		Vendor Receipts, flow meter readings and record of inventory on hand	Monthly
Opacity	5.3	Not to Exceed 20%			Fuel Restriction	
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants	5.4	Submerged Filling Vapor Balance System Management Practices			Specific Compliance Testing	Every 3 Years
Stage II Controls	5.5					
Storage & Transfer of Petroleum Liquids	5.6	Stage I controls				
Disposal of VOC	5.7	No intentional spillage, or disposal by evaporation				

- 5.1 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions shall not exceed the limitations stated in Summary Table 5 above (as provided for under the provisions of Section I, Condition 1.3 and Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.36.h, and Part C, Section III.B.7 based on maximum gasoline throughput of 6 million gallons/yr identified in an APEN filed by the source dated June 6, 2008). A twelve-month rolling total of emissions will be maintained in order to monitor compliance with the annual emission limitation. By the end of each month, a new twelve-month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months' data. The calculations and compliance determinations shall be kept on file and made available for Division review upon request.
- 5.2 Total gasoline throughput in the storage tanks shall not exceed the limitation shown in Summary Table 5 above (as provided for under the provisions of Section I, Condition 1.3 and Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.36.h, and Part C, Section III.B.7 based on maximum gasoline throughput of 6 million gallons/yr identified in an APEN filed by the source dated June 6, 2008). A twelve-month rolling total shall be maintained for demonstration of compliance with the annual limitation. By the end of each month a new twelve-month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months' data. The calculations and compliance determinations shall be kept on file and made available for Division review upon request.

- 5.3 No owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause the emission into the atmosphere of any air pollutant which is in excess of 20% opacity. (Colorado Regulation No. 1, II.A.1).

In the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, compliance with the opacity limit shall be presumed based on the type of materials used and the method of operation.

- 5.4 This source is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities, including, but not limited to, the following: **[Federal Only]**

5.4.1 The affected sources at this gasoline dispensing facility (GDF) (each gasoline cargo tank during the delivery of product to a GDF and also includes each storage tank. The equipment used for the refueling of motor vehicles is not covered by this subpart) are considered existing sources per §63.11112, and the compliance date is January 10, 2011 per §63.11113;

5.4.2 Gasoline must not be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include §63.11116(a)(1) through (4);

5.4.3 Gasoline shall only be loaded into the storage tanks by utilizing submerged filling. Submerged fill pipes must be no more than 12 inches from the bottom of the tank. (Reference §63.11117(b));

5.4.4 The GDF must comply with each management practice in Table 1 of this subpart that applies to your GDF (Reference §63.11118(b)(1));

5.4.5 Cargo tanks unloading at this GDF must comply with the management practices in Table 2 of this subpart (Reference §63.11118(d));

5.4.6 You must demonstrate compliance with the leak rate and cracking pressure requirements, specified in item 1(g) of Table 1 of this subpart, for pressure-vacuum vent valves installed on your gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified in paragraph (a)(1)(i) or paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section. This demonstration shall be conducted every 3 years. (Reference §63.11120(a)(1));

5.4.7 You must demonstrate compliance with the static pressure performance requirement, specified in item 1(h) of Table 1 to this subpart, for your vapor balance system by conducting a static pressure test on your gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified in paragraph (a)(2)(i) or (a)(2)(ii) of this section. This demonstration shall be conducted every 3 years. (Reference §63.11120(a)(2));

5.4.8 An Initial Notification shall be submitted per §63.11124(a)(1);

5.4.9 A Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted per §63.11124(a)(2);

5.4.10 An Initial Notification shall be submitted per §63.11124(b)(1);

- 5.4.11 A Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted per §63.11124(b)(2);
 - 5.4.12 A Notification of Performance Test shall be submitted per §63.11124(b)(4);
 - 5.4.13 Records of all tests performed under §63.11120(a) & (b) must be kept for a period of five years and shall be made available for inspection by the Division upon request (Reference §63.11125(a) & (b));
 - 5.4.14 Reports of the results of all volumetric efficiency tests required under §63.11120(b) shall be submitted to the Administrator within 180 days of the completion of the performance testing (Reference §63.11126);
 - 5.4.15 The applicable General Provisions are listed in Table 3 of this Subpart.
- 5.5 Each fuel dispensing pump shall be equipped with a Stage II vapor recovery system. It shall be ensured that the vapor recovery system is used for the collection of the vapors during vehicle refueling (as provided for under the provisions of Section I, Condition 1.3 and Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.36.h, and Part C, Section III.B.7 based on maximum gasoline throughput of 6 million gallons/yr identified in an APEN filed by the source dated June 6, 2008). The pumps shall be operated and maintained as specified in any of the following sub-conditions, unless approved in advance by the Division:
- 5.5.1 The manufacturer-supplied owner's manual, as applicable. If manufacturer recommended parts are no longer made or not readily available, suitable parts may be substituted based on professional judgment.
- 5.6 This operation is subject to the requirements for Storage and Transfer of Petroleum Liquids (Regulation No. 7, Section VI).
- 5.6.1 No person shall build, install, or permit the building or installation of any rotating pump or compressor handling any type of petroleum liquid unless said pump or compressor is equipped with mechanical seals or other equipment of equal efficiency. If reciprocating-type pumps and compressors are used, they shall be equipped with packing glands properly installed, in good working order, and properly maintained so that no detectable emissions occur from the drain recovery systems.
 - 5.6.2 The owner or operator of storage tanks at a gasoline dispensing facility (service station) or other facility not addressed in Subsections VI. C.2 OR VI.C.3, which receives and stores petroleum liquid, shall not allow the transfer of petroleum liquid from any delivery vessel into any tank unless the tank is equipped with a submerged fill pipe and the vapors displaced from the storage tank during filling are processed by a vapor control system.
 - 5.6.3 The owner or operator shall ensure that operating procedures are used so that gasoline cannot be transferred into the tank unless the vapor control system is in use.

- 5.6.4 The vapor balance system shall meet the specifications of Appendix A.
- 5.6.5 The vapor balance system and the vapor control system shall meet the requirements of Section XV.
- 5.7 No owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility shall permit gasoline to be intentionally spilled, discarded in sewers, stored in open containers, or disposed of in any other manner that would result in evaporation (Regulation No. 7, Section V.B).

6. Bldg. 341 – One 6,000 gallon & one 4,000 gallon MOGAS aboveground storage tanks (AIRS# 110)

[The following terms and conditions apply to the combined operation of the two storage tanks]

Parameter	Permit Condition Number	Limitations		Compliance Emission Factor	Monitoring	
		Short Term	Long Term		Method	Interval
VOC	6.1		1.21 tons/yr	12.0 pounds per thousand gallons of throughput (AST filling, vehicle fueling, spillage) + TANKS (breathing loss)	Record keeping and calculation	Monthly
Fuel Throughput	6.2		53,985 gallons gasoline per year		Vendor Receipts, flow meter readings and record of inventory on hand	Monthly
Opacity	6.3	Not to Exceed 20%			Fuel Restriction	
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants – Subpart CCCCCC	6.4	Submerged Filling Vapor Balance System Management Practices			Specific Compliance Testing	Every 3 Years
Storage & Transfer of Petroleum Liquids	6.5	Stage I controls				
Disposal of VOC	6.6	No intentional spillage, or disposal by evaporation				

- 6.1 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions shall not exceed the limitations stated in Summary Table 6 above (as provided for under the provisions of Section I, Condition 1.3 and Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.36.h, and Part C, Section III.B.7 based on maximum gasoline throughput of 53,985 gallons/yr identified in an APEN (and storage tank supplement) filed by the source dated June 8, 2006). A twelve-month rolling total of emissions will be maintained in order to monitor compliance with the annual emission limitation. By the end of each month, a new twelve-month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months' data. The calculations and compliance determinations shall be kept on file and made available for Division review upon request.
- 6.2 Total gasoline throughput in the storage tanks shall not exceed the limitation shown in Summary Table 6 above (as provided for under the provisions of Section I, Condition 1.3 and Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.36.h, and Part C, Section III.B.7 based on maximum gasoline throughput of 53,985 gallons/yr identified in an APEN (and storage tank supplement) filed by the source dated June 8, 2006). A twelve-month rolling total shall be maintained for demonstration of compliance with the annual limitation. By the end of each month a new twelve-month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months' data. The calculations and compliance determinations shall be kept on file and made available for Division review upon request.

- 6.3 No owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause the emission into the atmosphere of any air pollutant which is in excess of 20% opacity. (Colorado Regulation No. 1, II.A.1).

In the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, compliance with the opacity limit shall be presumed based on the type of materials used and the method of operation.

- 6.4 This source is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CCCCCC - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities, including, but not limited to, the following: **[Federal Only]**

6.4.1 The affected sources at this gasoline dispensing facility (GDF) (each gasoline cargo tank during the delivery of product to a GDF and also includes each storage tank. The equipment used for the refueling of motor vehicles is not covered by this subpart) are considered existing sources per §63.11112, and the compliance date is January 10, 2011 per §63.11113;

6.4.2 Gasoline must not be handled in a manner that would result in vapor releases to the atmosphere for extended periods of time. Measures to be taken include §63.11116(a)(1) through (4);

6.4.3 Gasoline shall only be loaded into the storage tanks by utilizing submerged filling. Submerged fill pipes must be no more than 12 inches from the bottom of the tank. (Reference §63.11117(b));

6.4.4 The GDF must comply with each management practice in Table 1 of this subpart that applies to your GDF (Reference §63.11118(b)(1));

6.4.5 Cargo tanks unloading at this GDF must comply with the management practices in Table 2 of this subpart (Reference §63.11118(d));

6.4.6 You must demonstrate compliance with the leak rate and cracking pressure requirements, specified in item 1(g) of Table 1 of this subpart, for pressure-vacuum vent valves installed on your gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified in paragraph (a)(1)(i) or paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section. This demonstration shall be conducted every 3 years. (Reference §63.11120(a)(1));

6.4.7 You must demonstrate compliance with the static pressure performance requirement, specified in item 1(h) of Table 1 to this subpart, for your vapor balance system by conducting a static pressure test on your gasoline storage tanks using the test methods identified in paragraph (a)(2)(i) or (a)(2)(ii) of this section. This demonstration shall be conducted every 3 years. (Reference §63.11120(a)(2));

6.4.8 An Initial Notification shall be submitted per §63.11124(a)(1);

6.4.9 A Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted per §63.11124(a)(2);

6.4.10 An Initial Notification shall be submitted per §63.11124(b)(1);

- 6.4.11 A Notification of Compliance Status must be submitted per §63.11124(b)(2);
 - 6.4.12 A Notification of Performance Test shall be submitted per §63.11124(b)(4);
 - 6.4.13 Records of all tests performed under §63.11120(a) & (b) must be kept for a period of five years and shall be made available for inspection by the Division upon request (Reference §63.11125(a) & (b));
 - 6.4.14 Reports of the results of all volumetric efficiency tests required under §63.11120(b) shall be submitted to the Administrator within 180 days of the completion of the performance testing (Reference §63.11126);
 - 6.4.15 The applicable General Provisions are listed in Table 3 of this Subpart.
- 6.5 This operation is subject to the requirements for Storage and Transfer of Petroleum Liquids (Regulation No. 7, Section VI).
- 6.5.1 No person shall build, install, or permit the building or installation of any rotating pump or compressor handling any type of petroleum liquid unless said pump or compressor is equipped with mechanical seals or other equipment of equal efficiency. If reciprocating-type pumps and compressors are used, they shall be equipped with packing glands properly installed, in good working order, and properly maintained so that no detectable emissions occur from the drain recovery systems.
 - 6.5.2 The owner or operator of storage tanks at a gasoline dispensing facility (service station) or other facility not addressed in Subsections VI. C.2 OR VI.C.3, which receives and stores petroleum liquid, shall not allow the transfer of petroleum liquid from any delivery vessel into any tank unless the tank is equipped with a submerged fill pipe and the vapors displaced from the storage tank during filling are processed by a vapor control system.
 - 6.5.3 The owner or operator shall ensure that operating procedures are used so that gasoline cannot be transferred into the tank unless the vapor control system is in use.
 - 6.5.4 The vapor balance system shall meet the specifications of Appendix B.
 - 6.5.5 The vapor balance system and the vapor control system shall meet the requirements of Section XV.
- 6.6 No owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing facility shall permit gasoline to be intentionally spilled, discarded in sewers, stored in open containers, or disposed of in any other manner that would result in evaporation (Regulation No. 7, Section V.B).

7. Various Fuel Storage Tanks (AIRS# N/A).

Parameter	Permit Condition Number	Limitations		Compliance Emission Factors	Monitoring	
		Short Term	Long Term		Method	Interval
Storage & Transfer of Petroleum Liquid	7.1					
Storage & Transfer of VOC	7.2	Prevent detectable vapor loss. Submerged filling.				
Internal floating roof requirements	7.3				Routine Inspection	6 months
Storage Tank External Surface	7.4	Reflectivity for solar radiation of 0.7 or more				
Opacity	7.5	Not to Exceed 20%				

Note: These storage tanks are considered APEN Exempt, but subject to the certain requirements from Regulation No. 7.

- 7.1 The various diesel, JP-8 and gasoline storage tanks are subject to the general requirements for Storage and Transfer of Petroleum Liquids (Regulation No. 7, Section VI.A).

No person shall build, install, or permit the building or installation of any rotating pump or compressor handling any type of petroleum liquid unless said pump or compressor is equipped with mechanical seals or other equipment of equal efficiency. If reciprocating-type pumps and compressors are used, they shall be equipped with packing glands properly installed, in good working order, and properly maintained so that no detectable emissions occur from the drain recovery systems.

- 7.2 The various diesel, JP-8 and gasoline storage tanks are subject to the general requirements for Storage and Transfer of Volatile Organic Compounds (Regulation No. 7, Section III).

All storage tank gauging devices, anti-rotation devices, accesses, seals, hatches, roof drainage systems, support structures, and pressure relief valves shall be maintained and operated to prevent detectable vapor loss except when opened, actuated, or used for necessary and proper activities (e.g. maintenance). Such opening, actuation, or use shall be limited so as to minimize vapor loss.

Detectable vapor loss shall be determined visually, by touch, by presence of odor, or using a portable hydrocarbon analyzer. When an analyzer is used, detectable vapor loss means a VOC concentration exceeding 10,000 ppm. Testing and monitoring shall be conducted as in Section VIII.C.3.

Except as otherwise provided in this regulation, all volatile organic compounds transferred to any tank, container, or vehicle compartment with a capacity exceeding 212 liters (56 gallons), shall

be transferred using submerged or bottom filling equipment. For top loading, the fill tube shall reach within six inches of the bottom of the tank compartment. For bottom-fill operations, the inlet shall be flush with the tank bottom.

- 7.3 The **two 210,000 gallon JP-8 aboveground storage tanks** are subject to the following requirements for internal floating roofs (Regulation No. 7, Section VI.B.2.a(2) & (3)).

- 7.3.1 No owner or operator of a fixed-roof tank equipped with an internal floating roof or cover shall permit the use of such tank unless:

The tank is maintained such that there are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or any seal fabric or materials; and

All openings, except stub drains, are equipped with covers, lids, or seals such that:

The cover, lid, or seal is in the closed position at all times except when in actual use;

Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports;

And Rim vents, if provided, are set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting.

- 7.3.2 The operator of a fixed-roof tank equipped with an internal floating roof shall:

Perform a routine inspection through the tank roof hatches at least once every six months;

During the routine inspection, the operator shall measure for detectable vapor loss inside the hatch. Detectable vapor loss means a VOC concentration exceeding 10,000 ppm, using a portable hydrocarbon analyzer.

Perform a complete inspection of the cover and seal whenever the tank is out of service, whenever the routine inspection required in subclause (A) above reveals detectable vapor loss, and at least once every ten years, and shall notify the Division in writing before such an inspection.

Ensure during inspections that there are no visible holes, tears, or other openings in the seal or any seal fabric or materials; that the cover is floating uniformly on or above the liquid surface; that there are no visible defects in the surface of the cover or liquid accumulated on the cover; and that the seal is uniformly in place around the circumference of the cover between the cover and the tank wall. If these items are not met, the owner or operator shall repair the items or empty and remove the storage vessel from service within 45 days. If a failure that is detected during inspections required in this paragraph cannot be repaired within 45 days and if the vessel cannot be emptied within 45 days, a 30-day extension may be requested from the Division in

writing. Such a request must document that alternative storage capacity is unavailable and specify a schedule of actions the owner or operator will take that will assure that the items will be repaired or the vessel will be emptied as soon as possible;

Maintain records for at least two years of the results of all inspections.

- 7.4 The **two 210,000 gallon JP-8 aboveground storage tanks** are subject to the following requirements (Regulation No. 7, Section VI.B.2.b).

Above ground storage tanks for the storage of petroleum liquid shall have all external surfaces coated with material which has a reflectivity for solar radiation of 0.7 or more. Methods A or B of ASTM E424 shall be used to determine reflectivity. Alternatively, any untinted white paint may be used which is specified by the manufacturer for such use.

This provision shall not apply to written symbols or logograms applied to the external surface of the container for purposes of identification provided such symbols do not cover more than 20% of the exposed top and side surface area of the container or more than 18.6 square meters (200 square feet), whichever is less.

- 7.5 No owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause the emission into the atmosphere of any air pollutant which is in excess of 20% opacity. (Colorado Regulation No. 1, II.A.1).

In the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, compliance with the opacity limit shall be presumed based on the type of materials used and the method of operation.

8. Jet Engine Test Cell (AIRS# 101).

Parameter	Permit Condition Number	Limitations		Compliance Emission Factors		Monitoring	
		Short Term	Long Term			Method	Interval
NO _x	8.1		6.79 tons/yr	Idle	5.62 lb/hr	Record keeping and calculation	Monthly
				Intermediate	120.0 lb/hr		
				Afterburner	255.0 lb/hr		
CO			4.79 tons/yr	Idle	26.1 lb/hr		
				Intermediate	14.5 lb/hr		
				Afterburner	1597.0 lb/hr		
VOC			2.46 tons/yr	Idle	1.1 lb/hr		
				Intermediate	1.25 lb/hr		
				Afterburner	1135.0 lb/hr		
Operations	8.2		50 F-16 jet engine tests/yr			Record keeping	Monthly
Opacity	8.3	Not to Exceed 20%					

- 8.1 Nitrogen Oxide (NO_x), Carbon Monoxide (CO) and Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions from the test cell shall not exceed the limitations stated in Summary Table 8 above (as provided for under the provisions of Section I, Condition 1.3 and Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.36.h, and Part C, Section III.B.7 based on maximum engine testing identified in an APEN filed by the source dated June 8, 2006).

Monthly emissions of each pollutant shall be calculated by the end of the subsequent month using appropriate emission factors and operating hours. Operating hours are based on the number of tests conducted and an estimate of the number of hours operated under each condition (idle, intermediate, or afterburner) during the test.

Emission factors listed are from the United States Air Force IERA, Air Emissions Inventory Guidance for Mobile Sources at Air Force Installations, IERA-RS-BR-SR-2001-0010, January, 2002 (Revised December 2003). Emission Factors are for F110 GE 100 Aircraft engines.

A twelve-month rolling total of emissions will be maintained in order to monitor compliance with the annual emission limitation. By the end of each month, a new twelve-month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months' data.

- 8.2 Total tests per year shall not exceed the limitation shown in Summary Table 8 above. (as provided for under the provisions of Section I, Condition 1.3 and Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.36.h, and Part C, Section III.B.7 based on maximum engine testing identified in an APEN filed by the source dated June 8, 2006). A twelve-month rolling total shall be

maintained for demonstration of compliance with the annual limitation. By the end of each month a new twelve-month total shall be calculated using the previous twelve months' data.

- 8.3 No owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause the emission into the atmosphere of any air pollutant which is in excess of 20% opacity. (Colorado Regulation No. 1, II.A.1).

In the absence of any credible evidence to the contrary, the engine tests are considered to be in compliance with the opacity standard.

9. Cold Cleaners (AIRS# N/A).

Parameter	Permit Condition Number	Limitations		Compliance Emission Factor	Monitoring	
		Short Term	Long Term		Method	Interval
Use of Solvents for Degreasing & Cleaning	9.1	Cover Drainage Facility Operating Requirements				
Opacity – Applies to Each Unit	9.2	Not to Exceed 20%				

Note: These units are considered APEN Exempt, but subject to the certain requirements from Regulation No. 7.

- 9.1 The solvent cold-cleaners are subject to the requirements for Use of Solvents for Degreasing and Cleaning (Regulation No. 7, Section X).

The owner or operator of a unit subject to this section shall ensure that no such unit is used unless the requirements of this section are satisfied.

In any disposal or transfer of waste or used solvent, at least 80 percent by weight of the solvent/waste liquid shall be retained (i.e., no more than 20 percent of the liquid solvent/solute mixture shall evaporate or otherwise be lost during transfers).

Waste or used solvent shall be stored in closed containers unless otherwise required by law.

9.1.1 Control of Solvent Cold-Cleaners

Control Equipment

9.1.1.1 Covers

- a. All cold-cleaners shall have a properly fitting cover.
- b. Covers shall be designed to be easily operable with one hand under any of the following conditions:
 - (i) Solvent true vapor pressure is greater than 15 torr (0.3 psia) at 38°C (100°F).
 - (ii) The solvent is agitated by an agitating mechanism.
 - (iii) The solvent is heated.

9.1.1.2 Drainage Facility

- a. All cold-cleaners shall have a drainage facility that captures the drained liquid solvent from the cleaned parts.

- b. For cold-cleaners using solvent which has a vapor pressure greater than 32 torr (0.62 psia) measured at 38°C (100°F) either:
 - (i) There shall be an internal drainage facility within the confines of the cold-cleaner, so that parts are enclosed under the (closed) cover to drain after cleaning, or if such a facility will not fit within;
 - (ii) An enclosed, external drainage facility that captures the drained solvent liquid from the cleaned parts.

9.1.1.3 A permanent, clearly visible sign shall be mounted on or next to the cold-cleaner. The sign shall list the operating requirements.

9.1.1.4 Solvent spray apparatus shall not have a splashing, fine atomizing, or shower type action but rather should produce a solid, cohesive stream. Solvent spray shall be used at a pressure that does not cause excessive splashing.

For solvents with a true vapor pressure above 32 torr (0.62 psia) at 38°C (100°F), or, for solvents heated above 50°C (120°F), one of the following techniques shall be used:

- a. a freeboard ratio greater than or equal to 0.7.
- b. a water or a non-volatile liquid cover. The cover liquid shall not be soluble in the solvent and shall not be denser than the solvent and the depth of the cover liquid shall be sufficient to prevent the escape of solvent vapors.

Operating requirements

9.1.1.5 The cold-cleaner cover shall be closed whenever parts are not being handled within the cleaner confines.

9.1.1.6 Cleaned parts shall be drained for at least 15 seconds and/or until dripping ceases. Any pools of solvent shall be tipped out on the clean part back into the tank.

9.2 No owner or operator of a source shall allow or cause the emission into the atmosphere of any air pollutant which is in excess of 20% opacity. (Colorado Regulation No. 1, II.A.1).

In the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, compliance with the opacity limit shall be presumed based on the type of materials used and the method of operation.

SECTION III - Permit Shield

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, §§ I.A.4, V.D. & XIII.B; § 25-7-114.4(3)(a), C.R.S.

1. Specific Non-Applicable Requirements

Based on the information available to the Division and supplied by the applicant, the following parameters and requirements have been specifically identified as non-applicable to the facility to which this permit has been issued. This shield does not protect the source from any violations that occurred prior to or at the time of permit issuance. In addition, this shield does not protect the source from any violations that occur as a result of any modifications or reconstruction on which construction commenced prior to permit issuance.

None Requested

2. General Conditions

Compliance with this Operating Permit shall be deemed compliance with all applicable requirements specifically identified in the permit and other requirements specifically identified in the permit as not applicable to the source. This permit shield shall not alter or affect the following:

- 2.1 The provisions of §§ 25-7-112 and 25-7-113, C.R.S., or § 303 of the federal act, concerning enforcement in cases of emergency;
- 2.2 The liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
- 2.3 The applicable requirements of the federal Acid Rain Program, consistent with § 408(a) of the federal act;
- 2.4 The ability of the Air Pollution Control Division to obtain information from a source pursuant to § 25-7-111(2)(I), C.R.S., or the ability of the Administrator to obtain information pursuant to § 114 of the federal act;
- 2.5 The ability of the Air Pollution Control Division to reopen the Operating Permit for cause pursuant to Regulation No. 3, Part C, § XIII.
- 2.6 Sources are not shielded from terms and conditions that become applicable to the source subsequent to permit issuance.

3. Stream-lined Conditions

The following applicable requirements have been subsumed within this operating permit using the pertinent streamlining procedures approved by the U.S. EPA. For purposes of the permit shield, compliance with the listed permit conditions will also serve as a compliance demonstration for purposes of the associated subsumed requirements.

No applicable requirements were streamlined out of this permit.

SECTION IV - General Permit Conditions

1. Administrative Changes

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part A, § III.

The permittee shall submit an application for an administrative permit amendment to the Division for those permit changes that are described in Regulation No. 3, Part A, § I.B.1. The permittee may immediately make the change upon submission of the application to the Division.

2. Certification Requirements

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, §§ III.B.9., V.C.16.a.& e. and V.C.17.

- a. Any application, report, document and compliance certification submitted to the Air Pollution Control Division pursuant to Regulation No. 3 or the Operating Permit shall contain a certification by a responsible official of the truth, accuracy and completeness of such form, report or certification stating that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate and complete.
- b. All compliance certifications for terms and conditions in the Operating Permit shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Division at least annually unless a more frequent period is specified in the applicable requirement or by the Division in the Operating Permit.
- c. Compliance certifications shall contain:
 - (i) the identification of each permit term and condition that is the basis of the certification;
 - (ii) the compliance status of the source;
 - (iii) whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
 - (iv) method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period; and
 - (v) such other facts as the Air Pollution Control Division may require to determine the compliance status of the source.
- d. All compliance certifications shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Division and to the Environmental Protection Agency at the addresses listed in Appendix D of this Permit.
- e. If the permittee is required to develop and register a risk management plan pursuant to § 112(r) of the federal act, the permittee shall certify its compliance with that requirement; the Operating Permit shall not incorporate the contents of the risk management plan as a permit term or condition.

3. Common Provisions

Common Provisions Regulation, 5 CCR 1001-2 §§ II.A., II.B., II.C., II.E., II.F., II.I, and II.J

- a. To Control Emissions Leaving Colorado

When emissions generated from sources in Colorado cross the State boundary line, such emissions shall not cause the air quality standards of the receiving State to be exceeded, provided reciprocal action is taken by the receiving State.

b. Emission Monitoring Requirements

The Division may require owners or operators of stationary air pollution sources to install, maintain, and use instrumentation to monitor and record emission data as a basis for periodic reports to the Division.

c. Performance Testing

The owner or operator of any air pollution source shall, upon request of the Division, conduct performance test(s) and furnish the Division a written report of the results of such test(s) in order to determine compliance with applicable emission control regulations.

Performance test(s) shall be conducted and the data reduced in accordance with the applicable reference test methods unless the Division:

- (i) specifies or approves, in specific cases, the use of a test method with minor changes in methodology;
- (ii) approves the use of an equivalent method;
- (iii) approves the use of an alternative method the results of which the Division has determined to be adequate for indicating where a specific source is in compliance; or
- (iv) waives the requirement for performance test(s) because the owner or operator of a source has demonstrated by other means to the Division's satisfaction that the affected facility is in compliance with the standard. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to abrogate the Commission's or Division's authority to require testing under the Colorado Revised Statutes, Title 25, Article 7, and pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Commission.

Compliance test(s) shall be conducted under such conditions as the Division shall specify to the plant operator based on representative performance of the affected facility. The owner or operator shall make available to the Division such records as may be necessary to determine the conditions of the performance test(s). Operations during period of startup, shutdown, and malfunction shall not constitute representative conditions of performance test(s) unless otherwise specified in the applicable standard.

The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide the Division thirty days prior notice of the performance test to afford the Division the opportunity to have an observer present. The Division may waive the thirty day notice requirement provided that arrangements satisfactory to the Division are made for earlier testing.

The owner or operator of an affected facility shall provide, or cause to be provided, performance testing facilities as follows:

- i. Sampling ports adequate for test methods applicable to such facility;
- (v) Safe sampling platform(s);
- (vi) Safe access to sampling platform(s); and
- (vii) Utilities for sampling and testing equipment.

Each performance test shall consist of at least three separate runs using the applicable test method. Each run shall be conducted for the time and under the conditions specified in the applicable standard. For the purpose of determining compliance with an applicable standard, the arithmetic mean of results of at least three runs shall apply. In the event that a sample is accidentally lost or conditions occur in which one of the runs must be discontinued because of forced shutdown, failure of an irreplaceable portion of the sample train, extreme meteorological conditions, or other circumstances beyond the owner or operator's control, compliance may, upon the Division's approval, be determined using the arithmetic mean of the results of the two other runs.

Nothing in this section shall abrogate the Division's authority to conduct its own performance test(s) if so warranted.

d. Affirmative Defense Provision for Excess Emissions during Malfunctions

Note that until such time as the U.S. EPA approves this provision into the Colorado State Implementation Plan (SIP), it shall be enforceable only by the State.

An affirmative defense to a claim of violation under these regulations is provided to owners and operators for civil penalty actions for excess emissions during periods of malfunction. To establish the affirmative defense and to be relieved of a civil penalty in any action to enforce an applicable requirement, the owner or operator of the facility must meet the notification requirements below in a timely manner and prove by a preponderance of evidence that:

- (i) The excess emissions were caused by a sudden, unavoidable breakdown of equipment, or a sudden, unavoidable failure of a process to operate in the normal or usual manner, beyond the reasonable control of the owner or operator;
- (ii) The excess emissions did not stem from any activity or event that could have reasonably been foreseen and avoided, or planned for, and could not have been avoided by better operation and maintenance practices;
- (iii) Repairs were made as expeditiously as possible when the applicable emission limitations were being exceeded;
- (iv) The amount and duration of the excess emissions (including any bypass) were minimized to the maximum extent practicable during periods of such emissions;
- (v) All reasonably possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of the excess emissions on ambient air quality;
- (vi) All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation (if at all possible);
- (vii) The owner or operator's actions during the period of excess emissions were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence;
- (viii) The excess emissions were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance;
- (ix) At all times, the facility was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions. This section is intended solely to be a factor in determining whether an affirmative defense is available to an owner or operator, and shall not constitute an additional applicable requirement; and
- (x) During the period of excess emissions, there were no exceedances of the relevant ambient air quality standards established in the Commissions' Regulations that could be attributed to the emitting source.

The owner or operator of the facility experiencing excess emissions during a malfunction shall notify the division verbally as soon as possible, but no later than noon of the Division's next working day, and shall submit written notification following the initial occurrence of the excess emissions by the end of the source's next reporting period. The notification shall address the criteria set forth above.

The Affirmative Defense Provision contained in this section shall not be available to claims for injunctive relief.

The Affirmative Defense Provision does not apply to failures to meet federally promulgated performance standards or emission limits, including, but not limited to, new source performance standards and national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants. The affirmative defense provision does not apply to state implementation plan (sip) limits or permit limits that have been set taking into account potential emissions during malfunctions, including, but not necessarily limited to, certain limits with 30-day or longer averaging times, limits that indicate they apply during malfunctions, and limits that indicate they apply at all times or without exception.

e. Circumvention Clause

A person shall not build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment, condition, or any contrivance, the use of which, without resulting in a reduction in the total release of air pollutants to the atmosphere, reduces or conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of this regulation. No person shall circumvent this regulation by using more openings than is considered normal practice by the industry or activity in question.

f. Compliance Certifications

For the purpose of submitting compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any standard in the Colorado State Implementation Plan, nothing in the Colorado State Implementation Plan shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed. Evidence that has the effect of making any relevant standard or permit term more stringent shall not be credible for proving a violation of the standard or permit term.

When compliance or non-compliance is demonstrated by a test or procedure provided by permit or other applicable requirement, the owner or operator shall be presumed to be in compliance or non-compliance unless other relevant credible evidence overcomes that presumption.

g. Affirmative Defense Provision for Excess Emissions During Startup and Shutdown

An affirmative defense is provided to owners and operators for civil penalty actions for excess emissions during periods of startup and shutdown. To establish the affirmative defense and to be relieved of a civil penalty in any action to enforce an applicable requirement, the owner or operator of the facility must meet the notification requirements below in a timely manner and prove by a preponderance of the evidence that:

- (i) The periods of excess emissions that occurred during startup and shutdown were short and infrequent and could not have been prevented through careful planning and design;
- (ii) The excess emissions were not part of a recurring pattern indicative of inadequate design, operation or maintenance;
- (iii) If the excess emissions were caused by a bypass (an intentional diversion of control equipment), then the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
- (iv) The frequency and duration of operation in startup and shutdown periods were minimized to the maximum extent practicable;
- (v) All possible steps were taken to minimize the impact of excess emissions on ambient air quality;
- (vi) All emissions monitoring systems were kept in operation (if at all possible);
- (vii) The owner or operator's actions during the period of excess emissions were documented by properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence; and,
- (viii) At all times, the facility was operated in a manner consistent with good practices for minimizing emissions. This subparagraph is intended solely to be a factor in determining whether an affirmative defense is available to an owner or operator, and shall not constitute an additional applicable requirement.

The owner or operator of the facility experiencing excess emissions during startup and shutdown shall notify the Division verbally as soon as possible, but no later than two (2) hours after the start of the next working day, and shall submit written quarterly notification following the initial occurrence of the excess emissions. The notification shall address the criteria set forth above.

The Affirmative Defense Provision contained in this section shall not be available to claims for injunctive relief.

The Affirmative Defense Provision does not apply to State Implementation Plan provisions or other requirements that derive from new source performance standards or national emissions standards for hazardous air pollutants, or any other federally enforceable performance standard or emission limit with an averaging time greater than twenty-four hours. In addition, an affirmative defense cannot be used by a single source or small group of sources where the excess emissions have the potential to cause an exceedance of the ambient air quality standards or Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) increments.

In making any determination whether a source established an affirmative defense, the Division shall consider the information within the notification required above and any other information the Division deems necessary, which may include, but is not limited to, physical inspection of the facility and review of documentation pertaining to the maintenance and operation of process and air pollution control equipment.

4. Compliance Requirements

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, §§ III.C.9., V.C.11. & 16.d. and § 25-7-122.1(2), C.R.S.

- a. The permittee must comply with all conditions of the Operating Permit. Any permit noncompliance relating to federally-enforceable terms or conditions constitutes a violation of the federal act, as well as the state act and Regulation No. 3. Any permit noncompliance relating to state-only terms or conditions constitutes a violation of the state act and Regulation No. 3, shall be enforceable pursuant to state law, and shall not be enforceable by citizens under § 304 of the federal act. Any such violation of the federal act, the state act or regulations implementing either statute is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance or modification or for denial of a permit renewal application.
- b. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action or a consideration in favor of a permittee in a permit termination, revocation or modification action or action denying a permit renewal application that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- c. The permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of any request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or any notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition, except as provided in §§ X. and XI. of Regulation No. 3, Part C.
- d. The permittee shall furnish to the Air Pollution Control Division, within a reasonable time as specified by the Division, any information that the Division may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Division copies of records required to be kept by the permittee, including information claimed to be confidential. Any information subject to a claim of confidentiality shall be specifically identified and submitted separately from information not subject to the claim.
- e. Any schedule for compliance for applicable requirements with which the source is not in compliance at the time of permit issuance shall be supplemental, and shall not sanction noncompliance with, the applicable requirements on which it is based.
- f. For any compliance schedule for applicable requirements with which the source is not in compliance at the time of permit issuance, the permittee shall submit, at least every 6 months unless a more frequent period is specified in the applicable requirement or by the Air Pollution Control Division, progress reports which contain the following:
 - (i) dates for achieving the activities, milestones, or compliance required in the schedule for compliance, and dates when such activities, milestones, or compliance were achieved; and
 - (ii) an explanation of why any dates in the schedule of compliance were not or will not be met, and any preventive or corrective measures adopted.

- g. The permittee shall not knowingly falsify, tamper with, or render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained or followed under the terms and conditions of the Operating Permit.

5. Emergency Provisions

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § VII.

An emergency means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed the technology-based emission limitation under the permit due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. "Emergency" does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error. An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with a technology-based emission limitation if the permittee demonstrates, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

- a. an emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;
- b. the permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
- c. during the period of the emergency the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements in the permit; and
- d. the permittee submitted oral notice of the emergency to the Air Pollution Control Division no later than noon of the next working day following the emergency, and followed by written notice within one month of the time when emissions limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

This emergency provision is in addition to any emergency or malfunction provision contained in any applicable requirement.

6. Emission Standards for Asbestos

Regulation No. 8, 5 CCR 1001-10, Part B

The permittee shall not conduct any asbestos abatement activities except in accordance with the provisions of Regulation No. 8, Part B, "emission standards for asbestos."

7. Emissions Trading, Marketable Permits, Economic Incentives

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § V.C.13.

No permit revision shall be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes that are specifically provided for in the permit.

8. Fee Payment

C.R.S. §§ 25-7-114.1(6) and 25-7-114.7

- a. The permittee shall pay an annual emissions fee in accordance with the provisions of C.R.S. § 25-7-114.7. A 1% per month late payment fee shall be assessed against any invoice amounts not paid in full on the 91st day after the date of invoice, unless a permittee has filed a timely protest to the invoice amount.
- b. The permittee shall pay a permit processing fee in accordance with the provisions of C.R.S. § 25-7-114.7. If the Division estimates that processing of the permit will take more than 30 hours, it will notify the permittee of its estimate of what the actual charges may be prior to commencing any work exceeding the 30 hour limit.

- c. The permittee shall pay an APEN fee in accordance with the provisions of C.R.S. § 25-7-114.1(6) for each APEN or revised APEN filed.

9. Fugitive Particulate Emissions

Regulation No. 1, 5 CCR 1001-3, § III.D.1.

The permittee shall employ such control measures and operating procedures as are necessary to minimize fugitive particulate emissions into the atmosphere, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation No. 1, § III.D.1.

10. Inspection and Entry

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § V.C.16.b.

Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow the Air Pollution Control Division, or any authorized representative, to perform the following:

- a. enter upon the permittee's premises where an Operating Permit source is located, or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the terms of the permit;
- b. have access to, and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
- c. inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the Operating Permit;
- d. sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with the Operating Permit or applicable requirements, any substances or parameters.

11. Minor Permit Modifications

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, §§ X. & XI.

The permittee shall submit an application for a minor permit modification before making the change requested in the application. The permit shield shall not extend to minor permit modifications.

12. New Source Review

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part B

The permittee shall not commence construction or modification of a source required to be reviewed under the New Source Review provisions of Regulation No. 3, Part B, without first receiving a construction permit.

13. No Property Rights Conveyed

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § V.C.11.d.

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

14. Odor

Regulation No. 2, 5 CCR 1001-4, Part A

As a matter of state law only, the permittee shall comply with the provisions of Regulation No. 2 concerning odorous emissions.

15. Off-Permit Changes to the Source

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § XII.B.

The permittee shall record any off-permit change to the source that causes the emissions of a regulated pollutant subject to an applicable requirement, but not otherwise regulated under the permit, and the emissions resulting from the change, including any other data necessary to show compliance with applicable ambient air quality standards. The permittee shall provide contemporaneous notification to the Air Pollution Control Division and to the Environmental Protection Agency at the addresses listed in Appendix D of this Permit. The permit shield shall not apply to any off-permit change.

16. Opacity

Regulation No. 1, 5 CCR 1001-3, §§ I., II.

The permittee shall comply with the opacity emissions limitation set forth in Regulation No. 1, §§ I.-II.

17. Open Burning

Regulation No. 9, 5 CCR 1001-11

The permittee shall obtain a permit from the Division for any regulated open burning activities in accordance with provisions of Regulation No. 9.

18. Ozone Depleting Compounds

Regulation No. 15, 5 CCR 1001-19

The permittee shall comply with the provisions of Regulation No. 15 concerning emissions of ozone depleting compounds. Sections I., II.C., II.D., III. IV., and V. of Regulation No. 15 shall be enforced as a matter of state law only.

19. Permit Expiration and Renewal

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, §§ III.B.6., IV.C., V.C.2.

- a. The permit term shall be five (5) years. The permit shall expire at the end of its term. Permit expiration terminates the permittee's right to operate unless a timely and complete renewal application is submitted.
- b. Applications for renewal shall be submitted at least twelve months, but not more than 18 months, prior to the expiration of the Operating Permit. An application for permit renewal may address only those portions of the permit that require revision, supplementing, or deletion, incorporating the remaining permit terms by reference from the previous permit. A copy of any materials incorporated by reference must be included with the application.

20. Portable Sources

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § II.D.

Portable Source permittees shall notify the Air Pollution Control Division at least 10 days in advance of each change in location.

21. Prompt Deviation Reporting

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § V.C.7.b.

The permittee shall promptly report any deviation from permit requirements, including those attributable to malfunction conditions as defined in the permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.

“Prompt” is defined as follows:

- a. Any definition of “prompt” or a specific timeframe for reporting deviations provided in an underlying applicable

- requirement as identified in this permit; or
- b. Where the underlying applicable requirement fails to address the time frame for reporting deviations, reports of deviations will be submitted based on the following schedule:
- i. For emissions of a hazardous air pollutant or a toxic air pollutant (as identified in the applicable regulation) that continue for more than an hour in excess of permit requirements, the report shall be made within 24 hours of the occurrence;
 - ii. For emissions of any regulated air pollutant, excluding a hazardous air pollutant or a toxic air pollutant that continue for more than two hours in excess of permit requirements, the report shall be made within 48 hours; and
 - iii. For all other deviations from permit requirements, the report shall be submitted every six (6) months, except as otherwise specified by the Division in the permit in accordance with paragraph 22.d. below.
- c. If any of the conditions in paragraphs b.i or b.ii above are met, the source shall notify the Division by telephone (303-692-3155) or facsimile (303-782-0278) based on the timetables listed above. *[Explanatory note: Notification by telephone or facsimile must specify that this notification is a deviation report for an Operating Permit.]* A written notice, certified consistent with General Condition 2.a. above (Certification Requirements), shall be submitted within 10 working days of the occurrence. All deviations reported under this section shall also be identified in the 6-month report required above.

"Prompt reporting" does not constitute an exception to the requirements of "Emergency Provisions" for the purpose of avoiding enforcement actions.

22. Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part A, § II.; Part C, §§ V.C.6., V.C.7.

- a. Unless otherwise provided in the source specific conditions of this Operating Permit, the permittee shall maintain compliance monitoring records that include the following information:
- (i) date, place as defined in the Operating Permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (ii) date(s) on which analyses were performed;
 - (iii) the company or entity that performed the analysis;
 - (iv) the analytical techniques or methods used;
 - (v) the results of such analysis; and
 - (vi) the operating conditions at the time of sampling or measurement.
- b. The permittee shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report or application. Support information, for this purpose, includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the Operating Permit. With prior approval of the Air Pollution Control Division, the permittee may maintain any of the above records in a computerized form.
- c. Permittees must retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for the most recent twelve (12) month period, as well as compliance certifications for the past five (5) years on-site at all times. A permittee shall make available for the Air Pollution Control Division's review all other records of required monitoring data and support information required to be retained by the permittee upon 48 hours advance notice by the Division.

- d. The permittee shall submit to the Air Pollution Control Division all reports of any required monitoring at least every six (6) months, unless an applicable requirement, the compliance assurance monitoring rule, or the Division requires submission on a more frequent basis. All instances of deviations from any permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports.
- e. The permittee shall file an Air Pollutant Emissions Notice ("APEN") prior to constructing, modifying, or altering any facility, process, activity which constitutes a stationary source from which air pollutants are or are to be emitted, unless such source is exempt from the APEN filing requirements of Regulation No. 3, Part A, § II.D. A revised APEN shall be filed annually whenever a significant change in emissions, as defined in Regulation No. 3, Part A, § II.C.2., occurs; whenever there is a change in owner or operator of any facility, process, or activity; whenever new control equipment is installed; whenever a different type of control equipment replaces an existing type of control equipment; whenever a permit limitation must be modified; or before the APEN expires. An APEN is valid for a period of five years. The five-year period recommences when a revised APEN is received by the Air Pollution Control Division. Revised APENs shall be submitted no later than 30 days before the five-year term expires. Permittees submitting revised APENs to inform the Division of a change in actual emission rates must do so by April 30 of the following year. Where a permit revision is required, the revised APEN must be filed along with a request for permit revision. APENs for changes in control equipment must be submitted before the change occurs. Annual fees are based on the most recent APEN on file with the Division.

23. Reopenings for Cause

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § XIII.

- a. The Air Pollution Control Division shall reopen, revise, and reissue Operating Permits; permit reopenings and reissuance shall be processed using the procedures set forth in Regulation No. 3, Part C, § III., except that proceedings to reopen and reissue permits affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists.
- b. The Division shall reopen a permit whenever additional applicable requirements become applicable to a major source with a remaining permit term of three or more years, unless the effective date of the requirements is later than the date on which the permit expires, or unless a general permit is obtained to address the new requirements; whenever additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program; whenever the Division determines the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit; or whenever the Division determines that the permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with an applicable requirement.
- c. The Division shall provide 30 days' advance notice to the permittee of its intent to reopen the permit, except that a shorter notice may be provided in the case of an emergency.
- d. The permit shield shall extend to those parts of the permit that have been changed pursuant to the reopening and reissuance procedure.

24. Section 502(b)(10) Changes

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § XII.A.

The permittee shall provide a minimum 7-day advance notification to the Air Pollution Control Division and to the Environmental Protection Agency at the addresses listed in Appendix D of this Permit. The permittee shall attach a copy of each such notice given to its Operating Permit.

25. Severability Clause

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § V.C.10.

In the event of a challenge to any portion of the permit, all emissions limits, specific and general conditions, monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements of the permit, except those being challenged, remain valid and enforceable.

26. Significant Permit Modifications

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, §III.B.2.

The permittee shall not make a significant modification required to be reviewed under Regulation No. 3, Part B ("Construction Permit" requirements) without first receiving a construction permit. The permittee shall submit a complete Operating Permit application or application for an Operating Permit revision for any new or modified source within twelve months of commencing operation, to the address listed in Item 1 in Appendix D of this permit. If the permittee chooses to use the "Combined Construction/Operating Permit" application procedures of Regulation No. 3, Part C, then the Operating Permit must be received prior to commencing construction of the new or modified source.

27. Special Provisions Concerning the Acid Rain Program

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, §§ V.C.1.b. & 8

- a. Where an applicable requirement of the federal act is more stringent than an applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the federal act, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 72, both provisions shall be incorporated into the permit and shall be federally enforceable.
- b. Emissions exceeding any allowances that the source lawfully holds under Title IV of the federal act or the regulations promulgated thereunder, 40 CFR Part 72, are expressly prohibited.

28. Transfer or Assignment of Ownership

Regulation No. 3, 5 CCR 1001-5, Part C, § II.C.

No transfer or assignment of ownership of the Operating Permit source will be effective unless the prospective owner or operator applies to the Air Pollution Control Division on Division-supplied Administrative Permit Amendment forms, for reissuance of the existing Operating Permit. No administrative permit shall be complete until a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit, responsibility, coverage, and liability between the permittee and the prospective owner or operator has been submitted to the Division.

29. Volatile Organic Compounds

Regulation No. 7, 5 CCR 1001-9, §§ III & V.

- a. For sources located in an ozone non-attainment area or the Denver Metro Attainment Maintenance Area, all storage tank gauging devices, anti-rotation devices, accesses, seals, hatches, roof drainage systems, support structures, and pressure relief valves shall be maintained and operated to prevent detectable vapor loss except when opened, actuated, or used for necessary and proper activities (e.g. maintenance). Such opening, actuation, or use shall be limited so as to minimize vapor loss.

Detectable vapor loss shall be determined visually, by touch, by presence of odor, or using a portable hydrocarbon analyzer. When an analyzer is used, detectable vapor loss means a VOC concentration exceeding 10,000 ppm. Testing shall be conducted as in Regulation No. 7, Section VIII.C.3.

Except when otherwise provided by Regulation No. 7, all volatile organic compounds, excluding petroleum liquids, transferred to any tank, container, or vehicle compartment with a capacity exceeding 212 liters (56 gallons), shall be transferred using submerged or bottom filling equipment. For top loading, the fill tube shall reach within six inches of the bottom of the tank compartment. For bottom-fill operations, the inlet shall be flush with the tank bottom.

- b. The permittee shall not dispose of volatile organic compounds by evaporation or spillage unless Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) is utilized.
- c. No owner or operator of a bulk gasoline terminal, bulk gasoline plant, or gasoline dispensing facility as defined in Colorado Regulation No. 7, Section VI, shall permit gasoline to be intentionally spilled, discarded in sewers, stored in open containers, or disposed of in any other manner that would result in evaporation.

30. Wood Stoves and Wood burning Appliances

Regulation No. 4, 5 CCR 1001-6

The permittee shall comply with the provisions of Regulation No. 4 concerning the advertisement, sale, installation, and use of wood stoves and wood burning appliances.

OPERATING PERMIT APPENDICES

- A - INSPECTION INFORMATION
- B - MONITORING AND PERMIT DEVIATION REPORT
- C - COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION REPORT
- D - NOTIFICATION ADDRESSES
- E - PERMIT ACRONYMS
- F - PERMIT MODIFICATIONS

***DISCLAIMER:**

None of the information found in these Appendices shall be considered to be State or Federally enforceable, except as otherwise provided in the permit, and is presented to assist the source, permitting authority, inspectors, and citizens.

APPENDIX A

Inspection Information

Directions to Plant:

The base is in Aurora, Colorado, approximately 4.5 miles east of the Denver city limit. Go east on 6th Avenue from I-225 approximately 3 miles to the main gate that is directly south of 6th Avenue. The Entrance Guards can provide directions to the Environmental Office.

Safety Equipment Required:

Protection required depends on location. Bring hardhat, eye and hearing protection. Inspection of the secured areas requires arrangements for access to be made in advance.

Facility Plot Plan:

Figure 1 (following page) shows the plot plan as submitted on January 26, 1996, with the source's Title V Operating Permit Application.

List of Insignificant Activities:

The following list of insignificant activities was provided by the source to assist in the understanding of the facility layout. Since there is no requirement to update such a list, activities may have changed since the last filing.

Source Type	Description/Quantity of Sources
Natural Gas Fired Boilers, Furnaces, Heaters rated less than 5 MMBtu/hr	II.E.3.k
Natural Gas Fired Boilers, Furnaces, Heaters <= 10 MMBtu/hr used for comfort heating purposes only	II.E.3.k & ggg
IC diesel fired engine driven generators <= 600 HP	II.E.3.nnn.(ii), II.E.3.nnn.(iii), and II.E.3.xxx
Diesel fuel storage tanks	II.E.3.fff and II.E.3.n
Lubricating oil and used oil storage tanks	II.E.3.aaa
Chemical storage area	II.E.3.mm
Gasoline fired IC engines for arresting barriers	II.E.3.a.
Fuel transfer losses	
Fuel cell maintenance	
Welding	
Woodworking	
Aircraft deicing	
Maintenance paint usage	
Abrasive blasting	
Small arms firing	
Paper shredder	
Cooling towers	
Gasoline storage tanks – 6K, 4K, 500 gallon	
Residential structures	II.E.3.h
Land development	II.E.3.j
Unpaved public and private roadways	II.E.3.o
Road and parking lot maintenance	II.E.3.p & s & x
Aerosol can usage	II.E.3.u

Adhesive use	II.E.3.y
Fire training activities	II.E.3.z
Caulking operations	II.E.3.aa
Landscaping and site housekeeping	II.E.3.bb & cc & dd & qq
Smoking areas	II.E.3.gg
Cleaning systems	II.E.3.ii & ww
Flame cutting torches	II.E.3.kk
Surface preparation	II.E.3.nn
Janitorial activities	II.E.3.pp
Office emissions	II.E.3.tt

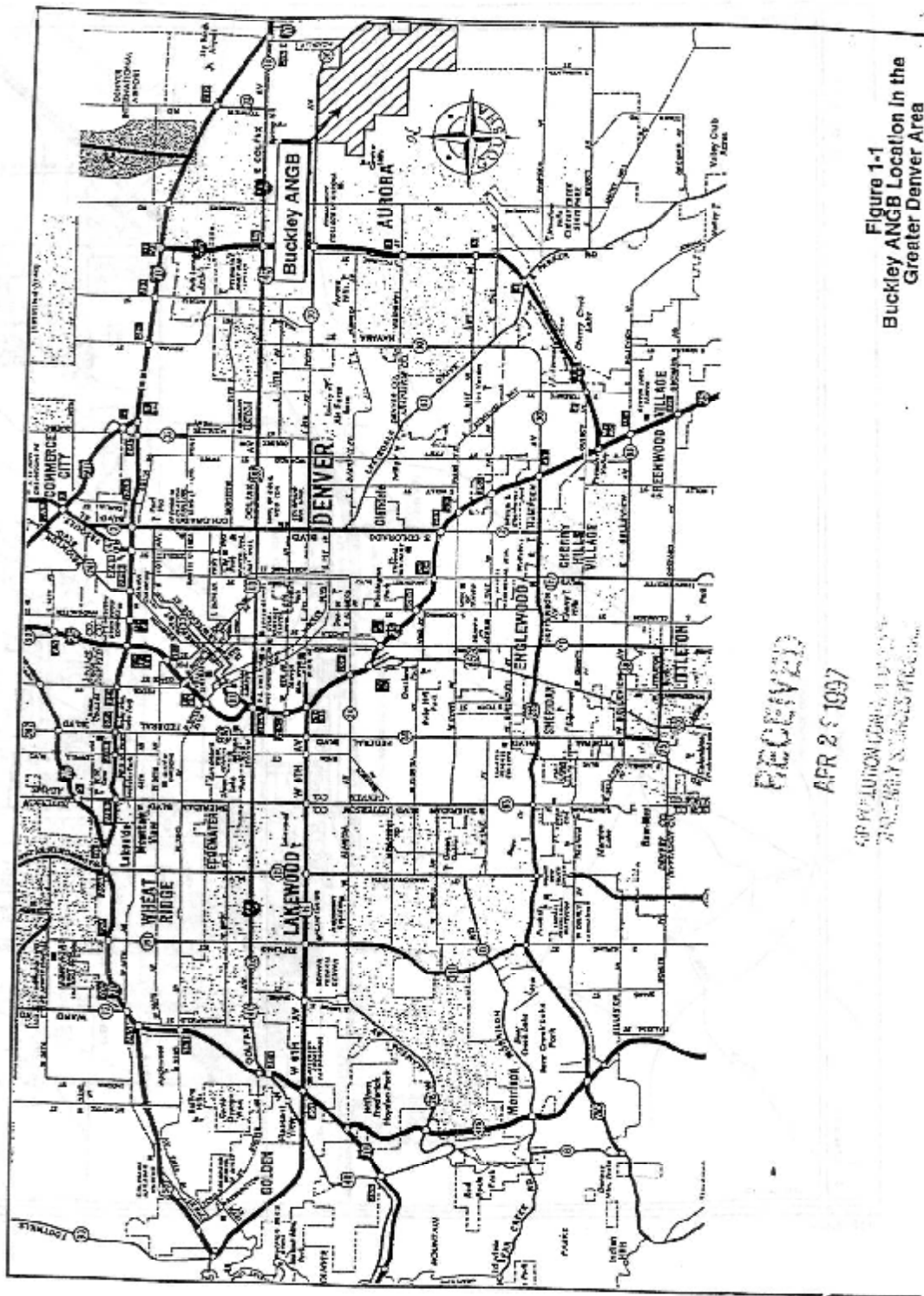


Figure 1-1
Buckley ANGB Location in the
Greater Denver Area





Appendix B

Reporting Requirements and Definitions

with codes ver 2/20/07

Please note that, pursuant to 113(c)(2) of the federal Clean Air Act, any person who knowingly:

- (A) makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in, or omits material information from, or knowingly alters, conceals, or fails to file or maintain any notice, application, record, report, plan, or other document required pursuant to the Act to be either filed or maintained (whether with respect to the requirements imposed by the Administrator or by a State);
- (B) fails to notify or report as required under the Act; or
- (C) falsifies, tampers with, renders inaccurate, or fails to install any monitoring device or method required to be maintained or followed under the Act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine pursuant to title 18 of the United States Code, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of any person under this paragraph is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, the maximum punishment shall be doubled with respect to both the fine and imprisonment.

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this operating permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

The Part 70 Operating Permit program requires three types of reports to be filed for all permits. All required reports must be certified by a responsible official.

Report #1: Monitoring Deviation Report (due at least every six months)

For purposes of this operating permit, the Division is requiring that the monitoring reports are due every six months unless otherwise noted in the permit. All instances of deviations from permit monitoring requirements must be clearly identified in such reports.

For purposes of this operating permit, monitoring means any condition determined by observation, by data from any monitoring protocol, or by any other monitoring which is required by the permit as well as the recordkeeping associated with that monitoring. This would include, for example, fuel use or process rate monitoring, fuel analyses, and operational or control device parameter monitoring.

Report #2: Permit Deviation Report (must be reported “promptly”)

In addition to the monitoring requirements set forth in the permits as discussed above, each and every requirement of the permit is subject to deviation reporting. The reports must address deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to malfunctions as defined in this Appendix, the probable cause of

such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken. All deviations from any term or condition of the permit are required to be summarized or referenced in the annual compliance certification.

For purposes of this operating permit, “malfunction” shall refer to both emergency conditions and malfunctions. Additional discussion on these conditions is provided later in this Appendix.

For purposes of this operating permit, the Division is requiring that the permit deviation reports are due as set forth in General Condition 21. Where the underlying applicable requirement contains a definition of prompt or otherwise specifies a time frame for reporting deviations, that definition or time frame shall govern. For example, quarterly Excess Emission Reports required by an NSPS or Regulation No. 1, Section IV.

In addition to the monitoring deviations discussed above, included in the meaning of deviation for the purposes of this operating permit are any of the following:

- (1) A situation where emissions exceed an emission limitation or standard contained in the permit;
- (2) A situation where process or control device parameter values demonstrate that an emission limitation or standard contained in the permit has not been met;
- (3) A situation in which observations or data collected demonstrates noncompliance with an emission limitation or standard or any work practice or operating condition required by the permit; or,
- (4) A situation in which an excursion or exceedance as defined in 40CFR Part 64 (the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Rule) has occurred. (only if the emission point is subject to CAM)

For reporting purposes, the Division has combined the Monitoring Deviation Report with the Permit Deviation Report. All deviations shall be reported using the following codes:

1 = Standard:	When the requirement is an emission limit or standard
2 = Process:	When the requirement is a production/process limit
3 = Monitor:	When the requirement is monitoring
4 = Test:	When the requirement is testing
5 = Maintenance:	When required maintenance is not performed
6 = Record:	When the requirement is recordkeeping
7 = Report:	When the requirement is reporting
8 = CAM:	A situation in which an excursion or exceedance as defined in 40CFR Part 64 (the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Rule) has occurred.
9 = Other:	When the deviation is not covered by any of the above categories

Report #3: Compliance Certification (annually, as defined in the permit)

Submission of compliance certifications with terms and conditions in the permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices, is required not less than annually.

Compliance Certifications are intended to state the compliance status of each requirement of the permit over the certification period. They must be based, at a minimum, on the testing and monitoring methods specified in the permit that were conducted during the relevant time period. In addition, if the owner or operator knows of other material information (i.e. information beyond required monitoring that has been specifically assessed in relation to how the information potentially affects compliance status), that information must be identified and addressed in the compliance certification. The compliance certification must include the following:

- The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
- Whether or not the method(s) used by the owner or operator for determining the compliance status with each permit term and condition during the certification period was the method(s) specified in the permit. Such methods and other means shall include, at a minimum, the methods and means required in the permit. If necessary, the owner or operator also shall identify any other material information that must be included in the certification to comply with section 113(c)(2) of the Federal Clean Air Act, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information;
- The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit, and whether compliance was continuous or intermittent. The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. Note that not all deviations are considered violations.¹
- Such other facts as the Division may require, consistent with the applicable requirements to which the source is subject, to determine the compliance status of the source.

The Certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance as defined under 40 CFR Part 64 (the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Rule) has occurred. (only for emission points subject to CAM)

Note the requirement that the certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. Previously submitted deviation reports, including the deviation report submitted at the time of the annual certification, may be referenced in the compliance certification.

¹ For example, given the various emissions limitations and monitoring requirements to which a source may be subject, a deviation from one requirement may not be a deviation under another requirement which recognizes an exception and/or special circumstances relating to that same event.

Startup, Shutdown, Malfunctions and Emergencies,

Understanding the application of Startup, Shutdown, Malfunctions and Emergency Provisions, is very important in both the deviation reports and the annual compliance certifications.

Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunctions

Please note that exceedances of some New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards that occur during Startup, Shutdown or Malfunctions may not be considered to be non-compliance since emission limits or standards often do not apply unless specifically stated in the NSPS. Such exceedances must, however, be reported as excess emissions per the NSPS/MACT rules and would still be noted in the deviation report. In regard to compliance certifications, the permittee should be confident of the information related to those deviations when making compliance determinations since they are subject to Division review. The concepts of Startup, Shutdown and Malfunctions also exist for Best Available Control Technology (BACT) sources, but are not applied in the same fashion as for NSPS and MACT sources.

Emergency Provisions

Under the Emergency provisions of Part 70 certain operational conditions may act as an affirmative defense against enforcement action if they are properly reported.

DEFINITIONS

Malfunction (NSPS) means any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.

Malfunction (SIP) means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or unintended failure of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are primarily caused by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions.

Emergency means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

APPENDIX B: Monitoring and Permit Deviation Report - Part I

- Following is the **required** format for the Monitoring and Permit Deviation report to be submitted to the Division as set forth in General Condition 21. The Table below must be completed for all equipment or processes for which specific Operating Permit terms exist.
- Part II of this Appendix B shows the format and information the Division will require for describing periods of monitoring and permit deviations, or malfunction or emergency conditions as indicated in the Table below. One Part II Form must be completed for each Deviation. Previously submitted reports (e.g. EER's or malfunctions) may be referenced and the form need not be filled out in its entirety.

FACILITY NAME: Buckley AFB

OPERATING PERMIT NO: 95OPAR118

REPORTING PERIOD: _____ (see first page of the permit for specific reporting period and dates)

Operating Permit Unit ID	Unit Description	Deviations noted During Period? ¹		Deviation Code ²	Malfunction/Emergency Condition Reported During Period?	
		YES	NO		YES	NO
102	Detroit Diesel emergency generator, 825 kW					
103	Four Mirrlees Blackstone emergency generators, 1106 kW each					
104	Ten Caterpillar 3612 emergency generators, 2500 kW each					
105	Three Caterpillar D399 emergency generators, 750 kW each					
120	Cummins DFEH emergency generator, 755 hp					
118	Cummins DQCA emergency generator, 1200 hp					
119	Kohler TAD1641GE emergency generator, 757 hp					
113	AAFES – Three 12,000 gallon gasoline UST					
110	One 6,000 gallon & one 4,000 gallon MOGAS AST					
101	Jet engine test cell					
N/A	Various fuel storage tanks					
N/A	Cold cleaners					
General Conditions						
Insignificant Activities						

¹ See previous discussion regarding what is considered to be a deviation. Determination of whether or not a deviation has occurred shall be based on a reasonable inquiry using readily available information.

² Use the following entries, as appropriate

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 = Standard: | When the requirement is an emission limit or standard |
| 2 = Process: | When the requirement is a production/process limit |
| 3 = Monitor: | When the requirement is monitoring |
| 4 = Test: | When the requirement is testing |
| 5 = Maintenance: | When required maintenance is not performed |
| 6 = Record: | When the requirement is recordkeeping |
| 7 = Report: | When the requirement is reporting |
| 8 = CAM: | A situation in which an excursion or exceedance as defined in 40CFR Part 64 (the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Rule) has occurred. |
| 9 = Other: | When the deviation is not covered by any of the above categories |

FACILITY NAME: Buckley AFB
OPERATING PERMIT NO: 95OPAR118
REPORTING PERIOD:

EXAMPLE

FACILITY NAME: Acme Corp.
OPERATING PERMIT NO: 96OPZZXXX
REPORTING PERIOD: 1/1/04 - 6/30/06

Is the deviation being claimed as an: Emergency _____ Malfunction XX N/A

(For NSPS/MACT) Did the deviation occur during: Startup _____ Shutdown _____ Malfunction
Normal Operation _____

OPERATING PERMIT UNIT IDENTIFICATION:

Asphalt Plant with a Scrubber for Particulate Control - Unit XXX

Operating Permit Condition Number Citation

Section II, Condition 3.1 - Opacity Limitation

Explanation of Period of Deviation

Slurry Line Feed Plugged

Duration

START- 1730 4/10/06
END- 1800 4/10/06

Action Taken to Correct the Problem

Line Blown Out

Measures Taken to Prevent Reoccurrence of the Problem

Replaced Line Filter

Dates of Malfunction/Emergencies Reported (if applicable)

5/30/06 to A. Einstein, APCD

Deviation Code _____

Division Code QA: _____

APPENDIX B: Monitoring and Permit Deviation Report - Part III

REPORT CERTIFICATION

SOURCE NAME: Buckley AFB

FACILITY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: 0050028

PERMIT NUMBER: 95OPAR118

REPORTING PERIOD: _____ (see first page of the permit for specific reporting period and dates)

All information for the Title V Semi-Annual Deviation Reports must be certified by a responsible official as defined in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.38. This signed certification document must be packaged with the documents being submitted.

STATEMENT OF COMPLETENESS

I have reviewed the information being submitted in its entirety and, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, I certify that the statements and information contained in this submittal are true, accurate and complete.

Please note that the Colorado Statutes state that any person who knowingly, as defined in Sub-Section 18-1-501(6), C.R.S., makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in this document is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Section 25-7 122.1, C.R.S.

Printed or Typed Name

Title

Signature of Responsible Official

Date Signed

Note: Deviation reports shall be submitted to the Division at the address given in Appendix D of this permit. No copies need be sent to the U.S. EPA.

APPENDIX C

Required Format for Annual Compliance Certification Reports

Following is the format for the Compliance Certification report to be submitted to the Division and the U.S. EPA annually based on the effective date of the permit. The Table below must be completed for all equipment or processes for which specific Operating Permit terms exist.

FACILITY NAME: Buckley AFB

OPERATING PERMIT NO: 95OPAR118

REPORTING PERIOD:

I. Facility Status

___ During the entire reporting period, this source was in compliance with **ALL** terms and conditions contained in the Permit, each term and condition of which is identified and included by this reference. The method(s) used to determine compliance is/are the method(s) specified in the Permit.

___ With the possible exception of the deviations identified in the table below, this source was in compliance with all terms and conditions contained in the Permit, each term and condition of which is identified and included by this reference, during the entire reporting period. The method used to determine compliance for each term and condition is the method specified in the Permit, unless otherwise indicated and described in the deviation report(s). Note that not all deviations are considered violations.

Operating Permit Unit ID	Unit Description	Deviations Reported ¹		Monitoring Method per Permit? ²		Was compliance continuous or intermittent? ³	
		Previous	Current	YES	NO	Continuous	Intermittent
102	Detroit Diesel emergency generator, 825 kW						
103	Four Mirrlees Blackstone emergency generators, 1106 kW each						
104	Ten Caterpillar 3612 emergency generators, 2500 kW each						
105	Three Caterpillar D399 emergency generators, 750 kW each						
120	Cummins DFEH emergency generator, 755 hp						
118	Cummins DQCA emergency generator, 1200 hp						

Operating Permit Unit ID	Unit Description	Deviations Reported ¹		Monitoring Method per Permit? ²		Was compliance continuous or intermittent? ³	
		Previous	Current	YES	NO	Continuous	Intermittent
119	Kohler TAD1641GE emergency generator, 757 hp						
113	AAFES – Three 12,000 gallon gasoline UST						
110	One 6,000 gallon & one 4,000 gallon MOGAS AST						
101	Jet engine test cell						
N/A	Various fuel storage tanks						
N/A	Cold cleaners						
General Conditions							
Insignificant Activities ⁴							

¹ If deviations were noted in a previous deviation report, put an “X” under “previous”. If deviations were noted in the current deviation report (i.e. for the last six months of the annual reporting period), put an “X” under “current”. Mark both columns if both apply.

² Note whether the method(s) used to determine the compliance status with each term and condition was the method(s) specified in the permit. If it was not, mark “no” and attach additional information/explanation.

³ Note whether the compliance status with of each term and condition provided was continuous or intermittent. “Intermittent Compliance” can mean either that noncompliance has occurred or that the owner or operator has data sufficient to certify compliance only on an intermittent basis. Certification of intermittent compliance therefore does not necessarily mean that any noncompliance has occurred.

NOTE:

The Periodic Monitoring requirements of the Operating Permit program rule are intended to provide assurance that even in the absence of a continuous system of monitoring the Title V source can demonstrate whether it has operated in continuous compliance for the duration of the reporting period. Therefore, if a source 1) conducts all of the monitoring and recordkeeping required in its permit, even if such activities are done periodically and not continuously, and if 2) such monitoring and recordkeeping does not indicate non-compliance, and if 3) the Responsible Official is not aware of any credible evidence that indicates non-compliance, then the Responsible Official can certify that the emission point(s) in question were in continuous compliance during the applicable time period.

⁴ Compliance status for these sources shall be based on a reasonable inquiry using readily available information.

II. Status for Accidental Release Prevention Program:

- A. This facility _____ is subject _____ is not subject to the provisions of the Accidental Release Prevention Program (Section 112(r) of the Federal Clean Air Act)
- B. If subject: The facility _____ is _____ is not in compliance with all the requirements of section 112(r).

1. A Risk Management Plan _____ will be _____ has been submitted to the appropriate authority and/or the designated central location by the required date.

III. Certification

All information for the Annual Compliance Certification must be certified by a responsible official as defined in Colorado Regulation No. 3, Part A, Section I.B.38. This signed certification document must be packaged with the documents being submitted.

I have reviewed this certification in its entirety and, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, I certify that the statements and information contained in this certification are true, accurate and complete.

Please note that the Colorado Statutes state that any person who knowingly, as defined in § 18-1-501(6), C.R.S., makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in this document is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished in accordance with the provisions of § 25-7 122.1, C.R.S.

Printed or Typed Name

Title

Signature

Date Signed

NOTE: All compliance certifications shall be submitted to the Air Pollution Control Division and to the Environmental Protection Agency at the addresses listed in Appendix D of this Permit.

APPENDIX D

Notification Addresses

1. Air Pollution Control Division

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Air Pollution Control Division
Operating Permits Unit
APCD-SS-B1
4300 Cherry Creek Drive S.
Denver, CO 80246-1530

ATTN: Jim King

2. United States Environmental Protection Agency

Compliance Notifications:

Office of Enforcement, Compliance and Environmental Justice
Mail Code 8ENF-T
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, CO 80202-1129

Permit Modifications, Off Permit Changes:

Office of Partnerships and Regulatory Assistance
Air and Radiation Programs, 8P-AR
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, CO 80202-1129

APPENDIX E

Permit Acronyms

Listed Alphabetically:

AIRS -	Aerometric Information Retrieval System
AP-42 -	EPA Document Compiling Air Pollutant Emission Factors
APEN -	Air Pollution Emission Notice (State of Colorado)
APCD -	Air Pollution Control Division (State of Colorado)
ASTM -	American Society for Testing and Materials
BACT -	Best Available Control Technology
BTU -	British Thermal Unit
CAA -	Clean Air Act (CAAA = Clean Air Act Amendments)
CCR -	Colorado Code of Regulations
CEM -	Continuous Emissions Monitor
CF -	Cubic Feet (SCF = Standard Cubic Feet)
CFR -	Code of Federal Regulations
CO -	Carbon Monoxide
COM -	Continuous Opacity Monitor
CRS -	Colorado Revised Statute
EF -	Emission Factor
EPA -	Environmental Protection Agency
FI -	Fuel Input Rate in Lbs/mmBtu
FR -	Federal Register
G -	Grams
Gal -	Gallon
GPM -	Gallons per Minute
HAPs -	Hazardous Air Pollutants
HP -	Horsepower
HP-HR -	Horsepower Hour (G/HP-HR = Grams per Horsepower Hour)
LAER -	Lowest Achievable Emission Rate
LBS -	Pounds
M -	Thousand
MM -	Million
MMscf -	Million Standard Cubic Feet
MMscfd -	Million Standard Cubic Feet per Day
N/A or NA -	Not Applicable
NO _x -	Nitrogen Oxides
NESHAP -	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NSPS -	New Source Performance Standards
P -	Process Weight Rate in Tons/Hr
PE -	Particulate Emissions
PM -	Particulate Matter
PM ₁₀ -	Particulate Matter Under 10 Microns

PSD -	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PTE -	Potential To Emit
RACT -	Reasonably Available Control Technology
SCC -	Source Classification Code
SCF -	Standard Cubic Feet
SIC -	Standard Industrial Classification
SO ₂ -	Sulfur Dioxide
TPY -	Tons Per Year
TSP -	Total Suspended Particulate
VOC -	Volatile Organic Compounds

APPENDIX F

Permit Modifications

DATE OF REVISION	SECTION NUMBER, CONDITION NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION